

GAINS BY CHURCHES.

OUTDOING THE NATION IN POINT OF GROWTH.

Total Church Membership of Over 28,000,000—Catholic Leads, with the Methodist—Episcopal Second—Increase the Last Year 2.07 Per Cent.

The number of Christians in the United States is growing faster than the total population of the country. This is shown by the statistics of the churches, which are increasing at a rate of 2.07 per cent. per year. The Catholic church leads in membership, followed by the Methodist, Episcopal, and Baptist churches.

Figuring on a total of 77,000,000 there was a gain of 2.18 per cent. in the population of the country during the past year, while the gain in the church membership of the country was 2.07. The religious population is shown in the annexed table. Dr. Carroll says that in the Roman Catholic figures the gain for several years in some dioceses is included, so that the growth for 1901 is therefore out of proportion. The gain in the number of Christian Scientists, however, he says, is absolutely correct despite claims to the contrary.

The table of gains is as follows:

Membership	Growth
Roman Catholic	4,000,000
Protestant Episcopal	1,400,000
Disciples of Christ	1,300,000
Southern Baptist	1,200,000
African Methodist	1,100,000
United Baptist	1,000,000
Methodist North	900,000
Presbyterian North	800,000
Christian Scientist	700,000
Lutheran general synod	600,000
Congregationalist	500,000
Baptist North	400,000

PRIZE HEREFORD BULL SELLS FOR \$10,000.



The Chicago Live Stock Market broke its own record the other day when the sale of the thoroughbred Hereford bull, "Dale," property of the Walsh & Co. Company of Wabash, Ind., was consummated for the sum of \$10,000. "Dale" was sold in 1900 for \$7,500, his buyer being Clem Graves of Bunker Hill, Ill. Afterward Mr. Graves sold him to the Wabash people for \$8,000. "Dale" is the sire of "Perfection," who sold for \$8,000, this being the highest bona fide price then recorded for a single bull in this country. Recently Jesse Adams made an offer to the Wabash people for "Dale" and the sale was closed for \$10,000. This establishes a record for Hereford cattle that is likely to stand for some time.

WAR TAXES ARE TO GO.

Bill for Their Repeal Ordered Prepared by Committee.

The ways and means committee, by unanimous vote, instructed Chairman Payne to prepare a bill repealing all the war taxes except the tax on mixed food. The action taken was in the form of a resolution to the effect that the bill should provide for the repeal of the remaining war taxes, to take effect on July 1, 1902, except that the repeal of the duty on tea should go into effect Jan. 1, 1903. The only division in committee was on amendments proposed by Democratic members. House leaders proposed an amendment to put trust-made articles on the free list. This was defeated by a party vote, as was the amendment of Robertson of Louisiana to continue the tax on "bucket shops." Newlands of Nevada offered two amendments, one exempting from the repeal the tax on petroleum and sugar refineries, and another imposing a tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent on the gross receipts of any industrial corporation having receipts of \$1,000,000 annually. Both amendments were defeated by party votes.

WOULD SHOOT AGED WORKMEN.

Labor Delegates Make Startling Proposition on Age Limit.

A state law providing for the legal killing of all workmen over 45 years of age who are unable to support themselves was the startling recommendation made by William F. Mahan, a machinist, at a session of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

William Reeson, secretary of the Boilermakers' District Council, in a communication to the Federation, stated that many manufacturers, railroad and ship building companies had fixed the age limit at 40 years, and asking if anything could be done to prevent such rules being carried out.

"If the State can pass a law prohibiting cruelty to animals it ought to make a law to protect humanity," declared Delegate Mahan. "If it cannot, then it should pass a law providing that all workmen unable to support themselves after reaching the age of 45 years be legally shot."

"The question was made a special order for the next meeting."

Cost of War to the British.

War Secretary Bradfield, in introducing a supplementary army estimate of \$25,000,000 in the House of Commons, said it brought the total of the cost of the war, for the present year, up to \$305,350,000. On Jan. 1, Broderick said, there were still 237,800 British troops in South Africa. The expenses of the war had now been reduced to about \$225,000,000 per month.

WATERBURY IN RUINS.

Business Section of Connecticut City Wiped Out.

For ten hours Sunday night and Monday morning flames, fanned by a high wind, held away over the business section of Waterbury, Conn., causing a loss that will exceed \$3,000,000. Nearly all the best buildings standing in a space bounded on the north by Exchange place, on the west by Bank street, on the south by Canal street and on the east by South Main street were wiped out.

The first fire, which started in the store of the Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, on Bank street, was not considered under control before \$3,000,000 worth of property had been destroyed. About the time the flames were supposed to have subsided the flames a second fire broke out, in the Scovell House, the city's leading hotel, remodeled by the late Judge E. C. Lewis a few years ago at an expense of about \$75,000, and the establishment was wrecked. The occupants of that hotel were compelled to seek the streets in their night clothes.

With the ringing of a second alarm the entire city was thrown into a panic. There was a fierce gale, and sparks from the burning hotel were driven in lurid showers over a great area. The occupants of buildings in the path of the wind prepared to leave. Although the Waterbury fire department was reinforced from nearby cities, it was impossible for a time to stay the progress of the flames.

The fire burned over four acres of the city's best business section. Among the prominent buildings destroyed are the block occupied by the Reid & Hughes Company, the plant of the Waterbury American, the Music Temple, the Scovell and Franklin houses, the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, the Johnson Block, the Salvation Army Workmen's Home and scores of other buildings. About a hundred business houses are burned out.

REJECT PEACE TERMS.

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MANY FIREMEN KILLED.

Crushed by the Falling Walls of a Burning Building in St. Louis.

By the collapse of a building in St. Louis during a fire Tuesday night six firemen are dead and many are injured. The walls of the structure fell without warning, and the firemen, who were fighting the blaze under control, were crushed by the falling masonry.

WANTS KRUGER AS VISITOR.

Representative Cochran Introduces Resolution in Congress.

Representative Cochran of Missouri introduced in the House of Congress the following resolution:

"Resolved, By the Senate and the House, That Paul Kruger, president of the South African Republic, is hereby invited to visit the United States as the guest of the country at such time as may suit his convenience."

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BOTH BIDDLES DEAD.

Tragedy of the Pennsylvania Criminals Caught to an End.

The circumstances attending the arrest of the fugitive murderers, Edward and John Biddle, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, on Friday, as well as of Mrs. Soffel, wife of the jailer of the jail at Pottsville, Pa., which her help they made their escape, were thrillingly dramatic. The Biddles, both sentenced to death for murder, escaped from the Pottsville jail, after a desperate fight with the guards. Mrs. Soffel, the jailer's wife, aided them to escape. She furnished them with saws, revolvers and clothing, then fled with the murderers. She was later captured with Ed Biddle. Officers were at once put on the trail of the desperadoes and a reward of \$5,000 was offered for their capture, dead or alive.

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AGRICULTURAL

distance, and when it leaves them may go several rods along the surface of the ground to reach man or beast.

Grindstone or Root.

The cost of growing corn, cutting it and putting it in the silo, has been variously reported at almost all figures from \$1 to \$3 per ton. We do not doubt that it has been done for the smaller sum when the land has been made rich and well cultivated, and the most modern improvements used to aid in the work, but we think a fair average would be nearer double that with the ordinary farmer, even in a favorable season. But there are not many who would like to grow roots for feeding to stock at that price. Certainly we know of none who would grow them to sell at that price, and few who would care to grow them at \$4 per ton if they could grow other crops and find a ready cash market for them. As regards the value of them an average of the various roots show that the same amount of each fed with equal rations of hay and grain resulted a little in favor of the roots, but this was more than offset by the two facts that the roots cannot be kept in as good condition for late spring or summer feeding as can the ensilage, and that there is more apt to be a crop failure from drought or other causes with the roots than with the corn. The droughts of the past two years have led many to believe that having ensilage to feed in the summer when pastures are growing poorer is of almost as much importance, and some say more, than having it in the winter.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

The Apple Crop.

The American apple crop is rapidly becoming the leading crop of the United States so far as actual returns are concerned, and our exports of these fruits are growing larger and more valuable every year, says Massachusetts Ploughman. No grain or other farm product is more generally or more widely cultivated than the apple. This fruit is by all odds our national fruit. It is raised from Maine to Florida now, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is eaten in every American home almost the year round, and England and Germany are rapidly imitating us in the matter of consumption. Our apples sell better in the European markets than any of the continental fruits, and the prices thus obtained help to swell the returns to our farmers on lands where wheat and corn fail through drought, or where these cereals cannot be raised successfully.

The question of improving the quality of our apples, and increasing the yield, is one that more farmers are actually interested in than that of improving corn or wheat. Injury to the apple crop may not cause such ruinous disaster to some few States as corn or wheat, but it will reach a wider number of farmers in the whole country.

Helps the Dehorner.

Clark Braly, in *Horn's Dairyman*, describes a tie for holding a cow's head at station with the dehorner.

When the cow's head is fast in station, the rope is dropped over her neck, the loop is caught on the under side and the rope doubled, is put through loop and nose up far enough to tie in use.

Not to shut off her breathing; then pull the rope back to a post at side of station, take one turn around post. A man can hold the end and by placing his weight on rope hold the cow's head quite solid while her horns are removed. The rope is quickly removed by taking it off the nose and pulling.

Rye for Pigs.

In Germany they tested rye as food for pigs in comparison with barley. In some cases the pigs refused it altogether, and when given in large amounts it was not eaten readily. As a single ration it should not be continued long, and it ought in all cases to be soaked or carefully ground. It gave best results when fed with other feeding stuff that has a larger percentage of fibre, more protein and less of the carbohydrates. It is not a good concentrated food for young cattle or hogs.

Farming on a Big Scale.

In no locality has modern steam farming machinery been applied with such effectiveness as upon the grain ranches in southern California. On one ranch the engine used to draw the machinery is of 50-horse power, and has drive wheels eight feet high. It consumes 12 barrels of oil every day, and its operation requires the services of seven men. In plowing, 55 furrows aggregating 40 feet in width, are turned at one time.

Get Rid of Poor Cows.

If you have an unprofitable cow, the sooner you get rid of her the better. It is a losing business to feed a cow that will not pay for her keep.

Hints About Hogs.

It is better to try to prevent disease than it is to try to cure it.

To be successful in swine growing the hogs should be kept improving.

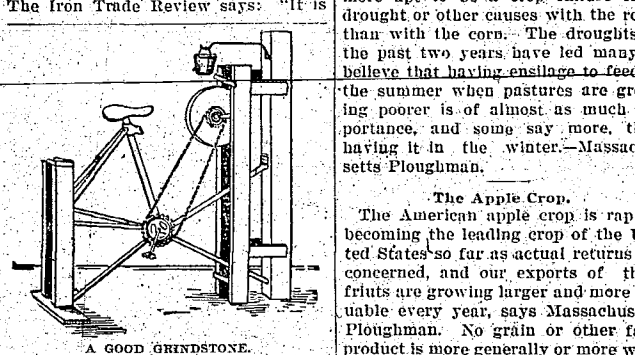
These items are not written with hog pen, but by experienced gained through one.

Corn is all right as a staple food for the hogs, where the trouble comes in is in making it the only food.

Be careful about feeding new corn, as it is after the excessive feeding of this that cholera makes its appearance.

Any number of farmers have made a success out of the hog business. What one man has done another man can do, if he be so inclined.

The early buyers secure the tops. They always get their pigs early and have them acquainted with their new home long before breeding season opens.



A GOOD GRINDSTONE.

time the grindstone should be considered a machine tool, with good light; no meagre, miserly dribble of water, trickling from a toy pail, on its honest and homely face, but a steady stream that pours at the point of tool application. I have had it on very good authority that a grindstone should not run fast enough to spatter the water around the machine, but it is better to provide for the flying fluid another way and drive the machine full speed.

Adapt Fruit to the Locality.

We notice in our reports of the fruit trade and the apple export trade that "Western" Ben Davis are usually specified as bringing the highest prices paid for that variety, while "Maine" Baldwin rank above Baldwin from any other section. Now Ben Davis are grown in Maine, and Baldwin in some of the Western sections, but they do not attain the highest degree of excellence in either case. We would advise Eastern farmers to stand by the old sorts that have done so well by them when they have been well cared for. The Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Snow, Jonathan, and Sutton's Beauty are always in demand, and grow well in all the Northeastern States. So far early fruit do the Red Astrachan and Gravenstein. In some soils King and Newtown Pippin thrive, but not in all, the latter doing better in the Middle States. They are all good enough for table use, sell well, and when sold the buyer has an appetite for more just like them. Let the Southern and lower Middle West have a monopoly of the Ben Davis, the Black Twig and the Arkansas Black if they wish. Let the Russian varieties go to the far North, where they cannot grow a decent apple, if there is such a place, and let some hundreds of other varieties go where the wood may serve as fuel, and then give more care to pruning, fertilizing, thinning and spraying what are left, and get more profit from less labor.—American Cultivator.

Why the Creamery Pays.

In the days of our forefathers, when creameries were unknown, the milk was set in cold water or the cellar, and the cream allowed to rise. Most of the cream used on the farm to-day is obtained by this method. What causes the cream to rise is a difference in specific gravity or weight of it and the rest of the milk. In the cream separator centrifugal force is used instead of gravitation. The force applied in the separator bowl the unmanufactured companies claim to be seven hundred times as great as the force of gravitation, and thus you see why the skim-milk from the separator contains a smaller percent of butter fat than the skim-milk from which the cream has been allowed to rise, and this is one reason why it is more profitable to patronize a creamery than to make the butter on the farm. Another thing to be considered is that the creamery man, being skilled in the art of making butter, is able to make a better article than as a rule is produced on the farm, and then he can ship it where it will command the highest price, while the farmer has to sell at local prices, which is usually several cents below creamery prices.

The Lightning Rod.

Hundreds of farmers have been swindled by the lightning rod agents, paying for the rods much more than a fair price, and in some cases giving notes for them when they thought that they were only signing a receipt for a certain amount of rod, which would be removed if they were not satisfied to keep it at the end of a certain time. But this does not disprove the efficacy of the rod to protect from lightning when it is properly put on and connected with the moisture of the earth. A lightning rod or a conductor should run from every wire fence about once in fifteen or twenty rods, going six or seven feet into the earth, as the electricity often follows the wires for a considerable

LET THE LAW ALONE.

UNCOMPROMISING ATTITUDE OF ORTHODOX PROTECTIONISTS.

Tariff Revision a Despicable Blunder, While General Reciprocity is Characterized as a Leap in the Dark Sure to Land Us on Free Trade Ground.

The attitude of the American Protective Tariff League on the subjects of tariff revision and reciprocity is plainly defined in the preamble and resolutions as reported by a special committee appointed by President Moore at the regular annual meeting of the League. The committee consisted of Messrs. P. S. Witherbee, John A. Sletcher, George J. Sealbury and T. Z. Cowles, and the resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, At a time when the entire civilized world is fixing its attention upon the extraordinary condition of prosperity prevailing in the United States as a direct result of the economic policy for which this organization stands, and when our foreign and domestic commerce and trade have increased to a degree far beyond previous human experience in this or any other country; be it

Resolved, That the American Protective Tariff League earnestly protests against the insidious attacks upon the principle and policy of protection to American labor and industry that have been manifested in a marked and unusual degree within the past year. If there ever was a time when the principle and policy of protection had justly earned public confidence and approval, and had demonstrated its value as an agency for the highest material welfare of the country, that time is now. As the recognized representatives of that

WILL THEY SUCCEED IN CHEATING HIM?



principle and policy, we protest against the covert assaults upon protection that are being made in the name of tariff revision and reciprocity, and urge that the friends of protection throughout the country should more than ever show the faith that is in them by vigorous and unceasing resistance to all efforts to unsettle or in any way discredit the policy for which we have stood and shall continue to stand.

To seriously agitate the question of tariff revision at this time is ill advised and mischievous, while to deliberately enter upon the readjustment of the schedules of the Dingley law would be a legislative blunder certain to be productive of deplorable consequences to all industries and all trade.

"Reciprocity is the handmaiden of protection" only when devised and executed in absolute harmony with the principles and equities of protection; when conceived in accordance with the Republican national platform of 1890—"to protect and to preserve our industry and to give our labor the highest return"—and when carried out on the line laid down by the late President McKinley in his speech at Buffalo, Sept. 5, 1901, "by sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production, and whereby we should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor." Reciprocity in any other form or on any other basis, would be a dangerous experiment, a breach of faith on the part of the government toward those who rely upon the measure of protection guaranteed by the Dingley law, a long step in the direction of unrestricted competition by foreign producers, a leap in the dark which will land us squarely on free trade ground.

On the subjects of the restoration of the American merchant marine, the creation of a department of commerce and the construction of an isthmian canal the resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That present and future commercial interests imperatively demand, in justice to our immense volume of export and import trade, and as a means of further stimulating and increasing that trade, the creation of an American built merchant marine, not alone for the transport annually of over \$1,000,000,000 of our varied products, but to prevent the annual export in gold of \$200,000,000 in transportation charges, and to restore to our country the maritime independence and supremacy which it enjoyed prior to 1861; furthermore (see history of the war with Spain), to provide an adequate system of transports in time of war.

Resolved, That the creation of a department of commerce as an adjunct to the executive branch of the federal government is imperatively demanded in behalf of trade, commerce and industry.

Resolved, That the early construction of an isthmian canal, supplemented by cable communication with our Pacific possessions and with the countries of the far East, is indispensable to our commercial supremacy.

One Consumer.

It is shrewdly suspected that when Mr. Havemeyer states that a removal of the duty on raw sugar would result in a saving to the consumer of \$85,000,000 a year, the trust magnate has reference to one consumer only, the American Sugar Refining Company. The Sugar Trust is practically the only consumer of raw sugar imported into the United States, and there is the best of reason for believing that this one consumer would get the lion's share, if not the entire amount, of the saving of \$85,000,000. Confirmation of this belief is at least suggested by the fact that no body has heard Havemeyer urge the removal or the reduction of the duty on refined sugar. That's different! Exchange.

Wanted, Profit for the Farmers.

Henry T. Oxnard is largely interested in the manufacture of beet sugar, and, like our farmers, a strong opponent of the free admission of Cuban sugar. The New York Evening Post, however, has

unearthed an ancient circular signed by Mr. Oxnard in which he states that with free trade in sugar, resulting, as in 1891, in a market price of 4 cents per pound, there is still a profit to the factory of \$3 per ton on beets. Some journals which are specially friendly to Mr. Oxnard are endeavoring to explain this old delverance away, and they do not make very good work of it. Whenever in life the specter of youthful peccadilloes rises before us the best way, in the language of Mr. Cleveland, is to "tell the truth," and the truth is that Mr. Oxnard wrote that circular for the purpose of selling stock in sugar factories. That explains the matter quite sufficiently. Besides, Mr. Oxnard does not claim that the profit under free trade is sufficient to compensate both factory men and beet-growers, but only that the factory men absorb it all. What the country demands is some profit for the farmers, which free trade prices will not give.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Fight on the Sugar Tariff.

It is pleasing to note in the dispatches from Washington that the members of the Michigan delegation in the lower house are a unit in standing by the beet sugar interests and opposing every attempt to change the tariff. The beet sugar industry has flourished under the benefit of the protective tariff, and will continue to do so as long as the tariff is undisturbed. What changes would follow a reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar are problematical, but it is certain the industry would be given a severe blow from which it might not speedily recover.

From the beet sugar States farmers and others are sending petitions to Congress protesting against any change in the sugar tariff. What effect



these petitions will have is for the future to decide. The question is fraught with the greatest interest for Michigan, where the beet sugar interests are of enormous proportions, and also to a number of other States that are just embarking in the business. The flood of petitions should not cease until final action is taken.—Bay City Tribune.

He Has Succeeded.

On the curious plea that if the Republicans don't do it, the Democrats will, Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts advocates the opening up of the question of tariff revision at the present session of Congress. Why stop at tariff revision? Why not urge the repeal of the Dingley law as a whole, on the plea that the Democrats would do it if they had the power? To do things that the enemy wants done, let the enemy himself undertake to do it and thereby gain all the advantage, is a queer doctrine in practical politics and practical statesmanship. Political advantages have not usually been gained that way or retained that way by the party in power. Mr. Roberts evidently is a new convert to the school of tariff ripping theorists who would be more dangerous if they were more numerous. As the matter stands they are just numerous enough to attract some attention when they make foolish breaks. Mr. Roberts has succeeded in attracting some attention.—American Economist.

Sugar Trust Philanthropy.

The Sugar Trust literature bureau is working overtime organizing poverty and syndicalism in Cuba in the hope of getting the duty on raw sugar removed. How much of that duty would go into the pockets of the Cuban planter or wage-earner? The American people have a very accurate estimate of the philanthropy of the Sugar Trust.—New York Press.

Somebody Would Be Skinned.

Academically reciprocity is a fine thing. It has two "ifs" in it that can be rolled beneath the tongue with fine effect. But in practice it is a good deal like a horse trade. Usually somebody gets skinned in a horse trade. In his reciprocity propositions it is observed that the tariff linker offers the American people as the victim.—Mt. Clemens (Mich.) Monitor.

England's Fears.

England has been a free-trade nation and the United States a protective tariff nation. And now England fears that America, which has preserved for herself her own markets, is about to "control the markets of the world."—Osvego Times.

Democratic Philosophy.

There can be no prosperity under protection; and, besides, we are so very prosperous under protection that we don't need it any longer. Give us free trade. Such is Democratic philosophy.—Poplar Bluff (Mo.) Republican.

Wanted Nothing Warmer.

"My friend, have you given any thought to the future state?" asked of the clerical garb.

"Not much," replied the man with the impressionistic nose. "It's all I can do to keep cool here."—Philadelphia Record.

Got a Surplus.

"Heimpekkle used to be a crank on the subject of hot-water treatment, but he isn't any more."

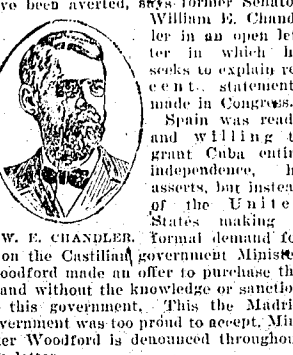
"No."

"No. He's married now."—San Francisco Bulletin.

"It is the story that is woven into our flag that makes it precious."—Benjamin Harrison, in 1892.

MIGHT HAVE AVERTED WAR.

Chandler Says Spain Would Have Given Cuba Freedom.



Had Spain been given an opportunity to deal with the United States would have been averted, says former Senator William B. Chandler in an open letter in which he seeks to explain recent statements made in Congress.

Spain was ready and willing to grant Cuba entire independence, he asserts, but instead of the United States making a demand for the Castilian government Minister Woodford made an offer to purchase the island without the knowledge or sanction of this government. This Madrid government was too proud to accept, Minister Woodford is denounced throughout the letter.

"The advocates of war were willing to wait the answer of Spain to a request made as a condition of peace that she should yield independence to Cuba. But they could not learn that any such request had been or would be made. In fact, it never was made."

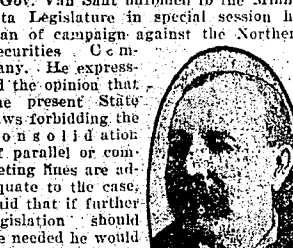
"If all this correspondence between Washington and Madrid the principal demand of the United States was only for peace. It shows throughout that Minister Woodford had a plan of his own for settling the troubles and was in accord with that of the State Department, but was the granting of independence to the island."

"No one in the Senate knew that the demand for a sale of Cuba was being made—unless it was Senator Teller, who seems to have known it when he insisted upon inserting in the declaration of war a clause pledging the United States in favor of Cuban independence."

Mr. Woodford rises with the prompt rejoinder that he never was instructed to demand independence, that such was impossible under the Spanish constitution without prior sanction of the Cortes. He also says that the idea of purchase was never in the remotest way suggested to him, that of his own accord he surrounded one or two persons in Madrid on the matter, and found it to be as impossible as the suggestion for independence.

GOV. VAN SANT SEEKS AID.

Outlines to Legislature His Merger Litigation Plans.



Gov. Van Sant unfolded to the Minnesota Legislature in special session his plan of campaign against the Northern Securities Company.

He expressed the opinion that the present State laws forbidding the consolidation of parallel or competing lines are adequate to the case, and that if further legislation should be needed he would communicate with the law-makers, and suggested that a sum of money be placed at the disposal of the legal department of the State sufficient to employ associate counsel and properly to continue the litigation.

Gov. Van Sant's communication was in the form of a message, dealing principally with legislation recommended by the tax commission, the enactment of which was the main object for calling the Legislature in extra session.

A special session is devoted to the railroad merger. He says: "At this time I desire to inform the Legislature of the suit brought by the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Co. of New Jersey. Believing that this corporation was organized for the purpose of evading and violating the laws of Minnesota by consolidating the properties of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific companies, which companies run parallel and are competing lines of railway within the State, I requested Attorney General Douglas to bring suit in the name of the State to prevent such connections.

"Knowing that several other States in addition to Minnesota would be affected by this consolidation and that the declared public policy of such States through constitutional or legislative provisions was similar to that of our State, I deemed it wise to call a conference of the Governors and Attorneys General of the States through which the lines of railway pass in order that such method of procedure might be adopted as would be uniform."

JOHN F. DRYDEN.

Will Succeed the Late United States Senator Sewell.

New Jersey is to be represented in the United States Senate in place of the late Gen. William J. Sewell, by one of its richest citizens.

John F. Dryden, president of a great insurance company, and a leading capitalist in banking, trust and other large corporate enterprises, has been selected for the honor by the Republicans of the Legislature.

Senator-elect Dryden is a native of Farmington, Me., and is 62 years of age. He was educated at Yale and studied for the law, but his feeble health compelled him to abandon this profession. He took up insurance and organized the first industrial company in the country, of which he has since been the leading spirit. This company occupies, at Newark, N. J., the finest single group of office buildings in the world. He was one of the founders of a trust company capitalized at \$5,000,000 and is largely interested in the street railroad company which operates a network ofrolley lines in the northern part of New Jersey.



HELEN HAY IS MARRIED.

Her Wedding a Memorable Event in Washington Society.

One of the most important social events of the season in Washington took place at noon Thursday, when Miss Helen Hay, daughter of Secretary and Mrs. Hay, was married to Payne Whitney of New York City. The ceremony took place in the Church of the Covenant and was witnessed by an assemblage such as has not been seen there in many years. One thousand invitations were sent out, every person of note in the capital and scores of prominent society people in other cities being included.

Upon entering the church the bride party walked up the main aisle and approached the altar, where in white carriages had been spread. Giant palms and white oleanders were scattered about in profusion. Rev. T. Dennis S. Hamlin presided at the service, and he was assisted by Rev. A. S. Hayden, pastor of the Stone Presbyterian Church at Cleveland, Ohio.

PRESENTS VALUED AT \$1,700,000.

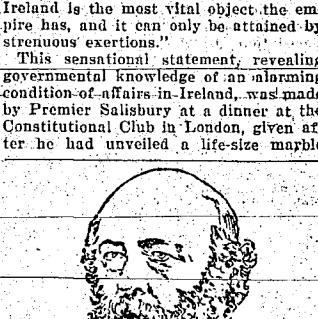


LADY HELEN STEWART.

Lady Helen Stewart was married to Lord Stavordale in London the other day. It was a union of millions, and the gifts figured up a total of \$1,700,000 in value.

SEES DANGER IN IRELAND.

Salisbury Says Green Isle Is Source of Peril to Empire.



"The maintenance of our position in Ireland is the most vital object of the empire, and it can only be attained by strenuous exertions."

This sensational statement, revealing governmental knowledge of an alarming condition of affairs in Ireland, was made by Premier Salisbury at a dinner at the Constitutional Club in London, given after he had unveiled a life-size marble statue of Queen Victoria. It preceded a declaration that the existence of a hostile feeling in Ireland was a signal that the efforts of the government in South Africa, upon which depended in no light degree the glory and continuance of the empire, must not be relaxed.

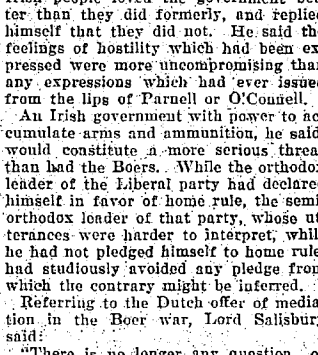
Continuing, the premier asked if the Irish people loved the government better than they did formerly, and replied himself that they did not. He said the feelings of hostility which had been expressed were more uncompromising than any expressions which had ever issued from the lips of Parnell or O'Connell.

An Irish government with power to accumulate arms and ammunition, he said, would constitute a more serious threat than had the Boers. While the orthodox leader of the Liberal party had declared himself in favor of home rule, the semi-orthodox leader of that party, whose utterances were harder to interpret, while he had not pledged himself to home rule, had studiously avoided any pledge from which the contrary might be inferred.

Referring to the Dutch offer of mediation in the Boer war, Lord Salisbury said:

"There is no longer any question of sentiment. We have entered upon a matter of business which we must push through to the end, no matter what the consequences. Any peace which recognizes fully the rights of the sovereign and gives us security for the empire we should accept, not only with willingness but with delight."

"It is useless to tell us to behave so as to leave a pleasant recollection in the minds of those with whom we are fighting. The only result that can compensate for the sacrifice of blood and treasure is that, for the future, there shall be security in that part of the empire upon which the ambition of Mr. Kruger has poured this abundance of sorrow and desolation."



THE RAILROADS.

A bridge is to be built across Salt Lake for the use of the Southern Pacific road.

Transpacific and Round-the-World traffic is getting quite common on American railroads.

The Lake Erie and Western road has purchased for this year's use 300,000 cross ties.

All roads south of the Ohio river have voted to discontinue the sale of one-day tickets.

The New York Central Railroad has \$500,000 invested in dining car and restaurant equipment.

The Oregon Short Line has let a number of contracts for its new shops to be built at Pocatello, Idaho.

The St. Joseph and Grand Island road will relay a considerable portion of its tracks during the present year.

The Southern Pacific will spend in the neighborhood of \$2,750,000 for improvements on the Atlantic system during the year.

The management of the Grand Trunk has practically decided to have a double track all the way from Chicago to Montreal.

A valley seventy-one feet deep and 2,000 feet wide is being filled by the Burlington road. The big fill is over Sugar creek, near Ottumwa, Iowa.

A proposition will be laid before the stockholders of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad Company to authorize an increase of \$4,000,000 in the capital stock.

According to the interstate commerce commission's report there were 704,743 employees enlisted in the railway service, in this country, in 1900, while the number in 1900 reached 1,017,653.

A company composed of Tacoma capitalists has been organized for the purpose of building a large plant at Tacoma for the manufacture of railway freight cars constructed of Washington fir.

The Texas Railway Commission has issued an order that all trains in that State must run on schedule time and that no passenger train shall wait for another train more than thirty minutes.

BLAST KILLS MANY.

EXPLOSION IN CHICAGO MEAT SHOP SPREADS RUIN.

Family of Seven Wiped Out—Four Other Persons Vanish—Manholes Blow Up and Flames Leap from Openings and Ignite Near Buildings.

Ten persons, including a family of seven members, perished in a fire that was accompanied by an extensive series of explosions on Twenty-second street, Chicago, at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening. There are four other supposed victims of the disaster. The flames, which destroyed the building at 302 Twenty-second street, had their origin in the butcher shop owned by Otto Trostel and is said to have been caused by an explosion of gas. The entire neighborhood was shaken by the blast and scores of persons were injured by falling glass. Adding to the general horror the gas mains in the district ignited and explosion after explosion followed the destruction of the Trostel home.

The first explosion occurred during the busiest hour of the day in Trostel's butcher shop. No one appears able to explain the cause. Many of those who were in the shop at the time succeeded in reaching the street, but Trostel and his family perished. Trostel lived above the butcher shop and neighbors say his wife and children were about to retire when the explosion occurred. Immediately after the first explosion the building occupied by Trostel collapsed and in a few seconds the adjoining structure fell in a heap. The latter building was occupied by John W. McLeod as a saloon and the proprietor was standing in the front door when the explosion occurred. The crashing of glass for several blocks on either side of the burning buildings created a panic and men, women and children fled into the streets in terror.

Several firemen after their arrival on the scene declared that they heard the cries of children in the Trostel home, but before they could enter the building it had collapsed. Flames shot up from the debris and at the same time the gas mains in the district began to burst with rumbling detonations.

The explosions followed so quickly that it was hard to distinguish them. The first was in a main at Twenty-second street and Archer avenue. Then the cover of the manhole half a block south in Archer avenue was thrown into the air with a loud report. Flames sprang from the hole. The fire spread below the street and the covers of smaller manholes were blown into the air. West in Twenty-second street a third main exploded.

The flames from the main in Twenty-second street shot high into the air and reached with the aid of the wind the butcher shop of Otto Trostel. The building was a three-story frame structure. The fire reached out and caught the weather-vane and boiler on the roof. It was a feeding place for the flames and in a moment they had developed the doomed structure. At this juncture the building collapsed.

The adjoining two-story structure then flared up and a moment later an adjacent building caught fire.

It seemed that the whole block would be wiped out before the firemen could bring the blaze under control. But a fire wall of a brick building at the corner of Archer avenue and Twenty-second street checked the flames in that direction.

Disaster had followed the explosion. The district was wrecked. Window glass had been broken and bottles and jars were in saloons had been thrown to the floor and shattered. Officials of the gas company say that they can give no explanation of the explosions.

NEWS FROM OUR COLONIES.

Pedro Blaza, an enterprising Filipino in Manila, has just learned of the downfall of the Southern Confederacy. Blaza was ambitious to have the financial situation in the Philippines. He had heard of the efforts of the Philippine commission to secure the passage by Congress of a currency law for the Philippines, and he felt the lack of funds. When he came into possession of several large packages of Confederate notes he concluded that he had the solution of the money problem. He took no one into his confidence, and the officials in Manila continued to clamor for a currency law, ignorant for a time that Blaza was working diligently to increase the amount of money in circulation. Then came a complaint from one of the banks that they had received a great many Confederate \$100 bills from native and Chinese merchants. According to a report received at the War Department, the complaints became more numerous, and suddenly it was realized that the city had been flooded with notes of the confederacy. The detectives went to work, but for a time were unable to find the source of supply. The secret service was called upon and captured Blaza. He protested it was good money, but the wily Filipino failed to convince the Manila authorities. The flood of counterfeit money has subsided.

The Governor of Hawaii, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, declares that the Hawaiians are steadily decreasing, though those of mixed blood are increasing. Statistics show that many Hawaiians die before marriage and large families are rarely seen. The death rate for the city of Honolulu per 1,000 for 1900 was as follows: Hawaiians, 42.51; Chinese, 16.10; Portuguese, 19.09; Japanese, 25.93; all other nationalities, 13.75.

Copper is mined by the Igorrotes of northern Luzon. In recent years a few iron tools have been introduced, but the old Tagalog gold miners still use wooden crowbars. The great mass of native iron is used to soften masses of earth and ore. Nowadays many Tagalogs make and use a crude gunpowder, but the old shafts and galleries were constructed without the aid of powder. The Filipino miners have no pumps, but carry off the ground water in buckets made of leaves passed from hand to hand along a chain of men.

Repeated violation of oaths of allegiance by the Filipinos has called for action by General Chaffee, and it is possible that he may discipline those who are guilty of disregarding their oaths. It has been a difficult problem for the military officers to keep track of the natives who, professing allegiance, have found it convenient to forget their promises. Thousands of Filipinos have sworn loyalty to the United States government. It is known that they have repeatedly violated their oaths, but the authorities have been unable, except in a few instances, to prove it.

The Avalanche.

W. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.
THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.
POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 1, Volume XXIV.

It will be noticed that this issue is No. 1, of Volume 24, of the AVA-LANCHE, which means that 1196 issues of the paper have been given to the public without a single break, over twenty years of which have been under the present management. In that time the circulation of the paper has more than doubled, and the Job Department has been built up from nothing to its present satisfactory condition.

We have not at all times succeeded in pleasing everybody, nor do we expect to be able to do so, but will endeavor, as heretofore, to faithfully chronicle the growing history of our country and in all ways to advance its material interests. Our action, in the past is our pledge for the future, to give you honest work for the educational, religious, political, manufacturing and agricultural interests of the country.

The United States has just reached the period of the highest per capita circulation known in its history. It is now \$28.77. The evidences of prosperity continue to pile up.

They that argue that our prosperity simply cannot last because it is so great are suffering from something like that popular form of mental disorder that causes some wealthy persons to become possessed of the fear that they will die in the poorhouse. —Albany "Journal."

The City Savings Bank of Detroit is in distress, and Bank Commissioner Maltz has taken possession. An examination into the affairs of the concern discloses a condition that is little short of the marvelous—for a bank. The shortage is reported to be \$1,500,000, caused by the speculation of the cashier in stocks.

We are getting to be a nation of peculiar notions. A short time ago the commissioner of Indian affairs sent an order to the agents in charge of Indian reservations forbidding, in the name of the interior department, the wearing of long hair by the male Indian and the painting of their faces by Indians of either sex. And the other day two young ladies were arrested in Buffalo for lifting their skirts too high while crossing a muddy street. The next thing to be done now is to prohibit society women from daubing their faces at public as well as private functions. This would probably strike too hard at Washington society belles.

A special to the Inter-Ocean from London says the South African Review says: "An American syndicate has bought 100,000 shares of the Chartered company. At the present time this is not important, but if our information is correct within three years we may see the Chartered Company controlled largely from New York and eventually exerting a political influence quite unforeseen. If Rhodesia is included with the other colonies in the group of federated states forming a British South Africa such a contingency as the control of Rhodesian resources from New York will not have much significance. But if Rhodesia is to remain outside the federated group, this contingency must be faced.

Representative Babcock's new tariff bill, in which he proposes a partial revision of the Dingley schedule, is meeting with little encouragement at the hands of members of Congress. Republicans generally are opposed to his programme as calculated to disturb a condition satisfactory to capital and labor, while Democrats are doubtful as to what should be their attitude. Men well posted on the propositions involved aver that the bill is full of inconsistencies, and as Democrats are never, no never inconsistent, they are finding difficulty in discovering a way by which they can at once support high tariff and low tariff provisions in the same bill particularly since their special hobby is no tariff at all. The fact is there is so little support for Babcock's movement that it is not regarded seriously in any quarter, and it is generally conceded that the bill cannot pass. —La Fayette (Ind.) "Courier."

The debate in the English House of Commons must be painful reading for those American reformers who are wont to set up foreign officials as models of rectitude. In this debate it was shown that British officers were involved in transactions at Vienna and Budapest whereby enormous sums were taken from the treasury, for which no value was received. On one contract of \$550,000 for horses

the contractor's profit was \$220,000. With a similar percentage allowed in other transactions it was estimated that out of \$90,000,000 spent on horses for the Boer war not less than \$10,000,000 was pocketed by the contractors. No business man needs to be told that such enormous profits on public contracts are so suspicious as to be almost conclusive against the government agents in question. Nevertheless War Secretary Lindrick did his best to defend the officers involved, and only after the severest criticism was finally forced to promise a complete investigation of the scandal.

President Havemeyer, of the Sugar Trust, is hostile to the tariff on raw sugar. This, mind you, is all in the interest of the poor consumer. Mr. Havemeyer finds that \$85,000,000 a year could be saved to these people by the abolition of the duties on sugar; and these he is sure, the country with an overflowing treasury, does not need. How unspeakably generous. Now there is one question which the country is anxious that Mr. Havemeyer should answer. Is he willing that the duty on refined sugar should be abolished along with that on the raw article? The people do not use the raw, but the refined product. Therefore, if it is their interest that we are to consider, it is the duty on refined sugar that must go first. There is no question about the position of the philanthropist who wants to kill the sugar planting industry and the beet sugar industry in this country when it comes to admitting the cheap sugars of Europe in competition with his product. It is a pretty good rule to find out what Mr. Havemeyer wants to do and then not to do it. —Seattle "Post-Intelligencer."

The most entertaining lies told about the British troubles in South Africa may be found in a French newspaper printed in the little far away French colony of Pondicherry, in India. They are so diverting that the English themselves see the joke. One of the best things that passed for news in Pondicherry was an account of General Buller's alleged capture by the Boers: "General Buller stood in a humble and suppliant attitude before General De Wet. Greatly moved by this heartrending scene, General De Wet, who looked like God himself, asked Buller if he had anything to say. General Buller replied in these words: 'Sir, I am a poor man. I entangled myself in this war owing to my inability to bear the worry of the British government. Grant me my life and I will go.' Buller was thereupon released. General French, however, was shot, after having broken his parole. King Edward, it is reported, has given medals to three thousand runaways from the British army to keep up appearances. But the British money chest is so low that the government now robs London residences by night.

Dietrich on the Sugar Question.

Senator Dietrich is opposed not only to free raw sugar from Cuba, but also to a large reduction in the duties levied by the Dingley Tariff act upon raw sugar. "I do not believe," he said, "that any general benefit to the Cuban people would result from a reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar, but that such benefits as would flow from such reduction would be reaped by the sugar trust of this country, and by a handful of Cuban planters. I am also opposed to a rebate to the Cuban planters upon the sugars imported to this country, because it would find its way into the hands of the sugar trust, which during the past season has been trying to destroy the beet sugar industry by selling sugar in localities where that industry is now established at prices below the cost of production.

"I am favorable to a rebate on sugar from Cuba, provided it be turned over to the Cuban government, the rebate applying to all sugars, including the refined product. By turning this rebate into the Cuban treasury the people of the island will take the responsibility for its expenditure, and if they deem it wise to aid the growers of tobacco and sugar indirectly they can do so. Now that Cuba is an independent nation, I hold that the United States has no right to pay either a bounty or a rebate to any of the particular industries of that country."

Other states besides Nebraska are lining up against a reduction of duties on sugar and tobacco imported from Cuba. The Michigan delegation has formally resolved to stand as a unit in favor of all measures calculated to help and against any that may injure the beet sugar industry.

C. A. Snow & Co., of Washington, D. C., will send free a booklet containing abstracts of decisions in leading patent cases, and other information of interest to inventors, patentees and manufacturers. They will also send a booklet on trademarks to anyone who may desire to have a trade mark registered.

A Great Reduction Sale!

We have concluded to add another line of goods to our well established business, and therefore we are compelled to reduce our stock to make room for our new department. The prices below and a call at our store to examine our stock will convince you of what we say as being a fact.

Dry Goods.			Ladies' \$1.25 fur trimmed felt Slippers, for		
6c and 7c Sheetings for	\$.05	yd.	Ladies' \$1.50 fur trimmed felt Slippers, for	1.00	
8c Sheetings for	.06	yd.	Ladies' 75c Slippers, for	1.12 1/2	
Fine Bleached Cottons	.07	yd.	Children's and Misses' Slippers for 40c and	50c	
All our 6c and 7c Prints	.05	yd.	Men's and Woman's felt house Slippers, for 45c and	50c	
All our Gingham	.05	yd.	We call special attention to our line of Ladies' and Children's Shoes. We can save you from 25 to 50 per cent on them.		
10c and 12c Percales	.08	yd.	We have no space to mention our Gentlemen's Shoes, but we will sell them all in like proportions.		
German Blue Prints, regular price 10c, for	.08	yd.	This sale commences January 2d, and last until Feb. 25. No goods will be reserved.		
5c and 6c Outing Flannel, White and Colored	.04	yd.	Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.		
8c Outing Flannel, White and Colored	.06	yd.	As all our goods are marked in plain figures, we will give 25 per cent off on all Men's, Youth's, Boys and Children's Clothing, Overcoats and Reefers.		
All our 10c Outing Flannel, for	.07	yd.	Gray mixed 25c Underwear for 19c, or 35c a suit.		
4c Crash Toweling, for	.03 1/2	yd.	Heavy 50c fleece lined Underwear for 35c.		
5c do do do	.03 1/2	yd.	Genuine silk fleeced Underwear, regular price \$2.50, suit for \$1.75.		
Ladies' \$1.25 fleece lined Wrappers, for	.98		All wool Camel's Hair, regular price \$2.50, for \$1.75.		
Ladies' \$1.00 fleece lined Wrappers, for	.75		Fine all wool ribbed, for \$1.75 a suit.		
Ladies' heavy fleeced 25c Underwear, for	.19		Men's Mackinaws, Duck Coats, and Gloves and Mitts at cost.		
Ladies' ex-heavy fleeced 50c Underwear, for	.37 1/2		We have a fine selected stock of Men's Pants, prices for all wool from \$1.00 to \$3.50.		
Ladies' natural mixed 50c Underwear, for	.37 1/2		Boys 75c all wool Knee Pants for 50c.		
Children's fleece lined Underwear, for	.07 up.		Boys' 50c all wool Knee Pants, 25c.		
Boys' 25c fleece lined Underwear, for	.21		Boys' \$1.25 all wool Knee Pants for 89c.		
8c Cotton Hats, for	.05		Men's, Ladies' and Children's Rubbers go at cost.		
12c Cotton Hats, for	.10		Shoes.		
Men's rubber lined felt Shoes	\$1.62 1/2		Men's rubber sole and heel	\$2.50	
Men's rubber sole and heel	\$2.50		Ladies' fine fleece lined	1.75	
Ladies' fine fleece lined	1.75		1 shoes for	1.25	
Ladies' \$2.00 fleece lined Kangaroo shoes for	1.50		Ladies' \$2.25 fleece lined Shoes	1.75	
Ladies' \$2.25 fleece lined Shoes	1.75		Ladies' high top felt	2.00	
Ladies' high top felt	2.00		Shoes for	1.60	
Ladies' \$1.00 fur trimmed felt Slippers for	.75				

Our special line of Ladies' and Children's Capes and Jackets go at cost.
This sale is a strictly Cash Sale! All wishing credit must pay full price.

H. JOSEPH.
Originator of Low Prices,
(Opposite Bank.)
Grayling, Michigan.

Going Out of Business Sale
—AT—
Blumenthal & Baumgart's.



Are you looking for the store where you will be fitted quickly satisfactorily and economically, look this way and you will find it.
From 25 to 50 percent off on all Men's, Youth's and Boy's Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

A full line of Corhart Brand Union-made Men's Working Clothes, at reduced Prices.
Blumenthal & Baumgart,
Grayling, Mich.

Said Governor Cummins, of Iowa, in his inaugural address: "Reciprocity that takes without giving is an idle dream and a contradiction in terms, and if its scope embraces only non-competitive products it is of little future value in the economy of the nation." That is exactly what the Free Traders think. In their estimation the free admission of non-competitive products is a mockery and a delusion and not reciprocity at all. The only reciprocity which suits them is the kind which lets down the bars and invites the competition of all the world. Even the partial displacement of domestic labor and industry by a limited admission of lower priced foreign competitive products does not please them. This is only partial reciprocity, and "partial reciprocity," they tell us, "is [only] a step toward Free Trade." Good enough as far as it goes, but it falls far short of the thing hoped for. They agree, however, with Governor Cummins that reciprocity which "embraces only non-competitive products is of little future value in the economy of the nation." Future value to whom? To foreign producers? Yes, that is what the Free-Trader means. Is it what Governor Cummins means? Has he figured out the "future value" to our country of taking from foreigners an increased quantity of articles which we can make, are making and ought to continue to make ourselves?

Women and Jewels.
Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs and colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Roschke's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. Roschke's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get one of Green's Special Al-

GO TO SALLING, HANSON & CO.
The leading Dealers in
Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Shoes, FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES, Hardware, Tinware, Glassware, Crockery, Hay, Grain, Feed, Building Material.
—AND—
Farmers, call, and get prices before disposing of your products, and profit thereby.
We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint, the peer of all others.
Salling, Hanson & Company,
—DEALERS IN—
Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

J. W. SORENSON.
Furniture and Carpets.
UNDERTAKER.
GRAYLING, MICH.

For this Week
For this week we offer:
All our Ladies' Capes and Jackets at 1-3 off.
Ladies' \$1.50 Felt Shoes and Slippers, at \$1.10.
Men's Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers, at 70c per suit.
Men's all wool Pants, worth \$2.00, for \$1.50 per pair.
10 dozen Towels, extra large size, worth 40c a pair, for 25c.
Fast color Shirting, at 4c per yard.
Extra heavy Outing Flannel at 7c per yard.
We are offering Special Bargains in our Shoe Department.

KRAMER BRO'S.
The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants,
Strictly One Price.
The Corner Store. **GRAYLING, Mich.**

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?
ALL CASES OF
DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE
by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.
HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.
F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:
Baltimore, Md., March 30, 1901.
Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.
About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.
I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.
I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain
Very truly yours,
F. A. WERMAN, 728 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.
Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation, at a nominal cost.
YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME
INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 536 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Black Smithing AND Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.
HORSE SHOEING
will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.
I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYE line of reapers and mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines.
Prices right for work or stock.
mar14-ly **DAVID FLAGG.**

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INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powders and loaded bullets in large calibre rifles. A 45 calibre bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small bore can not always be depended on for. Marlin Model 1885 Repeating Rifle. Special Smokeless Steel Barrels. For complete information see our catalog. Mailed for 3 stamps.
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NEW HAVEN, CONN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is patentable. We advise patentees securely confidential. Handbooks on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Wm. & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & CO., 351 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 25 F St., Washington, D. C.

AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY
THE "TOLEDO BLADE,"
TOLEDO, OHIO.

178,000. Circulation 178,000.
The Great National Weekly News paper of America. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do or do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, The Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year.
Write for free specimen copy. Address
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Toledo, Ohio

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route"
TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.
Lv. Grayling. Ar. at Mackinaw.
Mackinaw Express, 4.40 P. M. 7.15 P. M.
Marquette Exp., 4.00 A. M. 7.00 A. M.
Way Freight, 9.30 A. M. 6.05 P. M.
Accommodation, 12.00 M. 3.30 P. M.
GOING SOUTH.
Det. Exp., 2.30 P. M. 5.15 P. M.
N. Y. Express, 1.40 A. M. 5.10 A. M.
Accommodation, 6.10 A. M. 9.50 A. M.
LEWISTON BRANCH.
Accommodation, 8.30 A. M. Ret'g, 1.45 P. M.
A. W. CANFIELD, O. W. RUGGLES,
Local Agent. Gen. Pass. Agent.

Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. Co.
Time Table No. 2.
Trains run by Montreal, Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.
Frederic Accommodation Mixed Stations. Ar. at Mackinaw.
5.10 Dep. Frederic Arr. 12.05
5.27 Dep. Ausable River Arr. 11.45
5.42 Dep. Muirhead Arr. 11.30
5.55 Dep. Manistee River Arr. 11.22
6.00 Dep. Blue Lake Jet. Arr. 11.10
6.00 Dep. Crooked Lake Arr. 11.10
6.00 Dep. Squaw Lake Arr. 11.10
6.00 Dep. Manicouan Road Arr. 11.14
6.14 Dep. Lake Harold Arr. 10.58
6.25 Dep. Alba Arr. 10.50
6.42 Dep. Green River Arr. 10.25
7.05 Dep. Jordan River Arr. 10.05
7.10 Dep. E. J. Crossling Arr. 10.00
7.30 Arr. South Arm. Dep. 9.40
R. M. East Jordan. A. M.
Trains will stop where no time is shown. Stops will stop to take on or let off passengers where (*) is shown.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1902.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

Read Blumenthal & Baumgart's special advertisement on 4th page. Special bargains in the Shoe Department, of Kramer Bros.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. A. Nelson, Monday, the 3d. inst., a son.

Stationary, Tobacco and Cigars, at Jensen's, next to Opera House.

Ladies Cloaks and Jackets at Kramer Bros.

Subscribe and pay for the AVANCE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Don't pass by the going out business sale at Blumenthal & Baumgart's.

FOR RENT—Four nice rooms at \$3 per month. Conveniently located. BYRON JOHNSON.

The best \$1 Ladies' Wrapper in the market, for only 63 cents, at Blumenthal & Baumgart's.

H. H. Woodruff, of Roscommon, was here on legal business, last Friday. He is always a welcome caller.

If you want perfect fitting, Union made Clothing, Blumenthal & Baumgart's, is the place to get it.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

Great bargains! not to be found elsewhere, at the store of Blumenthal & Baumgart, Go and see for yourself.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

For Sale or Rent—One of the most desirable residences in the village. If sold, time will be given on part. J. H. BUTLER.

Rev. Oscar Oate, President of the Agricultural College from 1889 to 1893, died of Pneumonia, at Los Angeles, California, Jan. 27th. He had many personal friends in Michigan.

R. Meyers reached here last evening, on his way to Lewiston. He reports all well in their New Jersey home, and business prospects satisfactory.

Arthur Brink went to Detroit, Tuesday, to take the position of architect, for the Detroit & Charlevoix Railroad Co. He will have three engines to look after at present.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Falt, Ing, of Beaver Creek, Thursday, Feb. 6th., a son. John has not yet decided whether he will put this fellow on the farm, in the mill, or fit him for political office.

Reader—You will confer a lasting favor, and receive a reward, if you will report the name of dealers trying to sell you a substitute for the Madison Medicine Co's Rocky Mountain Tea. Ask your druggist.

The chairman of the several Boards of School Inspectors met last week, and appointed Chas. E. Hicks, of Maple Forest, County Commissioner of Schools, in place of Miss Etta Coventry, who had resigned.

The sky looks bluer, the sun shines brighter, a feeling of youth creeps over the soul after taking Rocky Mountain Tea made by the Madison Medicine Co. 35 cts. Ask your druggist.

At the last regular review of Crawford Hives, No. 690, L. O. T. M. Mrs. E. Douglas was elected as delegate to the L. O. T. M. Convention to be held at Marquette, June 11th., 12th., and 13th.

A drunken brute of a man, with a well-dressed beautiful five year old boy, going from one saloon to another, until he fell in the street, Monday, was an object lesson that we hope never to see again. He ought to have been run in.

H. J. Osborne, manager of the M. C. R. Eating-house, has gained lasting renown as a public caterer and chef. At the Lumberman's banquet here last week, he never skipped a note, and received unstinted praise from every one.

Mrs. Chas. Butler's class in the M. E. Sunday School, numbering fifteen, gave her a surprise Tuesday evening, which was a great pleasure to her, and was much enjoyed by the class. The evening was passed with the usual amusements and refreshments which are always a pleasure to the young.

The Board of Health has bought the building formerly occupied as a gun-shop and moved it out onto the town farm, and are fixing it up for a pest-house. It will be made comfortable, and the men who are now quarantined in the car in which they came here from Otsego county, will be moved there as soon as they can be with safety.

Gaylord suffered from another fire yesterday. The Mansard House and three stores were destroyed. Particulars not received.

She was sitting up with a sick man. No professional nurse was she. Simply sitting up with her sick lover, giving him Rocky Mountain Tea. Ask your druggist.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Johnson, have moved here from West Branch, and settled in the cottage next to Robert McElroy's residence. Mrs. Johnson comes well recommended as a first class dressmaker, and would be pleased to solicit the patronage of the ladies of Grayling.

The Electric Light and Power Co. are doing business. The dam appears to be all right now and promises plenty of power, and the lights so far as adjusted are very satisfactory. Since the forms were ready for press we learn that the dam has again broken through under the flume, and that the power house is being undermined.

Have you seen THE LYRE, "Michigan's Merry Magazine?" It's the greatest thing ever put out. Official organ of the Pristine Order of Pervaricators. Send 50c. for a year's subscription and get a Liar's Diploma, handsomely printed in colors, free to each subscriber. Address: THE LYRE, Petoskey, Mich.

Prof. R. C. Kedzie, of the Agricultural College, celebrated his 78th birthday, Jan. 28th., with over fifty of his friends. He is vigorous as he has been for the last forty years and appears daily before his class in lectures. He done more in Michigan, for wheat culture than any other man, and is the father of the Beet Sugar industry.

Last Saturday evening the Modern Woodmen had an unusual pleasant session. There were 15 members down from Gaylord, and after the lodge meeting they assembled at the dining room of the W. R. C. hall, and enjoyed a banquet that extended well towards morning. It is a growing order and the members here are quite enthusiastic in their praise.

The Lyre is the name of a bright magazine published at Petoskey, Mich., filled with up-to-date humor. No other publication on earth like it. Original features in every issue and every subscriber gets a handsome Liar's Diploma. It gives the best and the latest lies. The greatest thing out. Send 50c. for a year. You'll never regret it. Address: THE LYRE, Petoskey, Mich.

Saturday afternoon, fire caught from a defective chimney in the office of Rasmussen's livery barn, but fortunately for the town, was extinguished with little damage. When the alarm was turned in, Julius Nelson let his team fly for horse cart No. 2, and H. G. Benedict, of Beaver Creek, for horse cart No. 1, with Fred Nurren, a close second for the ladders. It would have made some city departments green with envy to see the way these were laid.

Working Overtime: Eight hour laws are ignored by those tireless little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always at work night and day, curing Indigestion, Bilelessness, Constipation, Sick Headaches and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25 cts at Fournier's drug store.

The Plan to Restock the State With Elk!

A committee consisting of Geo. H. Russell, President State Savings Bank of Detroit, Chase S. Osborne, former State Game Warden, now of Lansing, A. L. Laly, Pres. Nat. Sportsman's Association, Kalamazoo, and J. M. Longyear, of Marquette, have accepted the work of purchasing and of locating or planting elk in the otherwise useless parts of Michigan, said elk to be under the special care and protection of the Game Warden's department.

As it is considered impossible to get the state legislature to make an appropriation for this purpose, the more patriotic, able and liberal citizens of the whole State are to be called on to assist these men by adding to their subscriptions.

It is fully determined that planting elk in their former haunts is a success! and that they increase and stay and that strays and killings are very rare and decreasing. This has lately been demonstrated in New York State where a large number were turned out, and it will doubtless be generally done elsewhere.

A Fireman's Close Call.

"I stuck to my engine although every joint ached, and every nerve was racked with pain," writes C. W. Bellamy, a locomotive fireman, of Burlington, Iowa. "I was weak and pale, without any appetite, and run down. As I was about to give up, I got a bottle of Electric Bitters and after taking it I felt as well as I ever did in my life." Weak, sickly, run down people always gain new life, strength and vigor from their use. Try them. Satisfaction guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist. Price 50 cents.

The man who whispers down a well, About the goods he has to sell, Will never reap the golden dollars, Like one who climbs a tree and hollers.

We are not up a tree, but we want everyone to know, that our enlarged portraits are the finest in the country. Our stock of Frames is complete. First class photography a specialty. Amateur Supplies for sale.

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO, Grayling, Michigan.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

Has world-wide fame for marvelous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm, for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Boils, Sores, Felons, Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Skin Eruptions, Infallible for Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cts, at Fournier's drug store.

The Lumbermen Meet.

As expected last Thursday, on the invitation of Salling, Hanson & Co., the Retail Lumberman's Association, who were holding their annual meeting in Detroit, came to Grayling in a train of special cars, arriving in time for dinner. As the train rolled in they were greeted with such a blast of whistles from all the mills, as was never before heard in this vicinity. The Citizens' Band was at the depot and rendered several choice selections while greetings were being exchanged, and the party were dined at the Railroad Eating House and Central Hotel.

In the afternoon the mills were visited and the new county buildings looked over, while at the Club rooms was enjoyed hours of social and business interest. At 7:30 headed by the band, the party with invited guests from Lewiston and Gaylord, and the business men of Grayling, repaired to the Opera House, which had been transposed into an immense dining hall, the tables beautifully laid with 150 covers and profusely decorated with choice carnations. The band occupied the stage and discoursed sweetest music through the most elegant five course banquet that was ever attempted here, and which in all of its appointments would have done honor to the best caterer of any of our large cities. The tables were waited on by more than a score or more of young ladies of this place, ably assisted by as many gentlemen. When all the company were satisfied with the tempting viands, cigars were lighted and the entire company united in singing "Michigan! my Michigan!" Mr. R. Hanson, as toastmaster, extended to the visitors a most cordial welcome, in his felicitous speech referring to the extended and close business relations of the manufacturer and retail dealer. His remarks were roundly applauded and his welcome closed with repeated cheers. Senator Holmes, of Detroit, Secretary of the Association, made a happy response, and was followed by O. Palmer, speaking to the toast of "Our Country and its lumbering history." Representative Keop, of Tekonsha, prefaced his speech with a well deserved tribute to our land, and then congratulated the lumber trade of thirty years ago with that of the present.

Geo. L. Alexander spoke of the "Lumber Jack," and his strenuous life, and dilated on the manliness of the men engaged in the woods. Messrs. Corwin and Hammond, of Jackson; Miles, of Detroit; Drake, of Lewiston; and John Pine, representing the American Lumberman, and known here as "Jack Pine," with P. L. Michelson, J. J. Coventry and T. W. Hanson, of Grayling, each gave a happy talk, interspersing business with wit.

Chief Shoppenagons was introduced as the mascot of Salling, Hanson & Co., and gave the visitors an Indian dance, then drawing out a "mammoth" jaw harp invited the company to dance to his music which was truly done, and the banquet was ended, though the squabble was continued at the Club rooms and cars, "till the wee sma' hours."

Among the guests we noticed Messrs. Kemper, Smith and Buell, of Gaylord; Jensen, of Salling; Cutler, of Waters; and Kneeland, Drake and Fluett, of Lewiston.

Had to Conquer or Die.

"I was just about gone," writes Mrs. Rosa Richardson, of Laurel Springs, N. C., "I had Consumption so bad that the best doctors said that I could not live more than a month, but I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by using seven bottles, and am now stout and well." It's an unrivaled life-saver in Consumption, Pneumonia, La Grippe and Influenza; Infallible for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hay Fever, Croup or Whooping Cough. Guarantees bottles 50 cts and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's drug store.

They are making world's history in South Africa. We tell you all we can each week, but for details, the cable service of The Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean is unsurpassed. By our special low rate arrangement you can have both this paper and The Inter Ocean for one year for \$1.75.

DON'T BE FOOLED! Take the genuine, original ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA Made only by Madison Medicine Co., Madison, Wis. It keeps you well. Our trade mark cut on each package. Price, 35 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitute. Ask your druggist.

I am going west as soon as my house is sold, a new nine room house with good cellar, good barn and hen, mory, and ten acres of land. It is going cheap, and one of the most desirable locations in the village. A. E. NEWMAN.

Sawdust may yet be used for feeding cattle and it will not be necessary to put green spectacles on the animals in order to fool them. United States Consul Adolph Frankenthal reports from Bern, the application for a stock feed to be composed of sawdust and "molasses," the residue from the beet sugar factories. He gravely assures the state department "there is no fake about this."

Special Notice to our Readers.

This paper is on file at the office of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, 106-108-110 Monroe Street, Chicago, where our readers will be courteously greeted who may care to call upon The Inter Ocean for a tour of inspection and sight-seeing through its magnificent building, in which can be found every mechanical and scientific improvement of the age in connection with the needs of a great newspaper. It is a rare treat to anyone interested in the subject, and should be taken advantage of.

Will Carleton's Magazine, Every Where, for February is distinctly up-to-date in its leading features for the month—Washington and Lincoln. The reminiscences of the great Emancipator, by Colonel J. H. Littlefield, who knew him intimately, are a distinct addition to Lincoln literature. There is also a full-page cut of the great war-president, said by Robert Lincoln to be the best picture of his father that has ever been made. A picture of Lincoln's death-bed, from a painting by Colonel Littlefield, and never before published in any periodical, is also given, together with a view of Lincoln's old home in Springfield. The article on the "Origin of the Washington Family" is accompanied by a cut of the old Washington home in England, and the family coat of arms, upon which, the writer says, the design of the flag of United States was based. Among other features are a poem by Will Carleton, a new hymn by Fannie Crosby, new poems by Margaret E. Sangster, and a novelette by Kate Upson Clark. The subscription price is only fifty cents a year, sent to Every Where Publishing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS, Detroit Feb. 11, 1902. The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market: Prime steers and heifers \$5.00@5.50; heavy butchers' cattle, \$4.50@4.80; common, \$2.75@4.25; canners cows, \$1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders active at \$3.00@4.25. Milch cows, steady at \$25.00@45.00; calves, active at \$5.00@7.75. Sheep and lambs, small receipts and lower; prime lambs \$5.50@6.85; mixed \$3.75@4.75; culls \$2.00@2.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$9.10@9.15; Yorkers \$5.90@6.00; pigs \$5.65@5.85; rough \$5.00@5.50; stags, 3 off; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

Brain-Food Nonsense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutriment is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

WANTED—Salesmen, to sell a choice line of nursery stock. Steady work and extra inducements to the right person. All stock guaranteed. Write now for terms and secure a good situation for the fall and winter. Address The Hawick Nursery Company, Milwaukee, Wis. oc17-1m

BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART'S

Going out of Business SALE!

The phenomenal sales of the last week only spur us on to greater deeds of bargain-giving. Our prices tell a convincing story, well worthy of your earnest attention.

25 Dozen Ladies Wrappers, made of winter-weight Flannelette and Simpson heavy fast color Prints, made with double yoke and fancy lapels fancy braid on collar and cuff, with wide circular flounce, the best dollar wrap per in the market, reduced to 63c; sizes 32 to 42.

Great reductions throughout the entire store! Everything to wear at lowest prices!

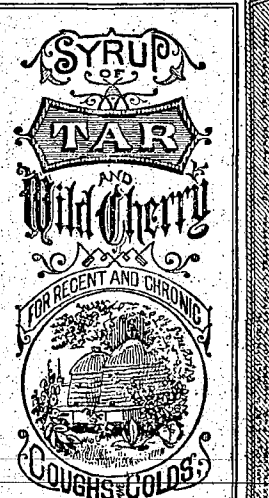
Blumenthal & Baumgart, Grayling, Mich.

The One Price for All Store. Advertisers of Facts.

WE SELL

Palacine Oil.

Compradour Teas. Royal Tiger Coffee. Fancy Canned Goods. Flour, Hay and Feed. BATES & CO.



SYRUP OF Wild Cherry
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, Irritability of the Larynx and Fauces, And other Inflamed Conditions of the Lungs and Air Passages.

FOR SALE BY Lucien Fournier, DRUGGIST, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

MORE HEAT, LESS FUEL.

Burton's Fuel Economizer is being universally adopted to prevent the waste of heat up the chimney and force it to radiate into the room. It increases the heat in the room where the stove is located, and heats one or two additional rooms without additional stoves, labor or expense. It soon saves its cost, \$1.50 or \$2.00 by the reduced amount of fuel used. It is usually substituted for the second length of pipe above the stove, or for any other joint in the pipe. It allows the use of any kind of fuel, including soft coal. It has no close competitor. Sold by Albert Kraus, dealer in hardware, and Salling, Hanson & Co., general store, Grayling.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Land Office at Marquette, Mich., December 31st, 1901. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on February 15th, 1902, viz: Homestead application No. 10003, of Hugo Schreiber, for the N 1/4 of NE 1/4 and SE 1/4 of N 2 E of Sec. 28, T 27, N R 2 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Rufus Edmonds, Frederic, Mich., and Hugo Schreiber, Sr., Wm. G. Feldhauser, Henry Feldhauser, of Sigbee, Mich. THOMAS CADDEN, REGISTER.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON," "The Best On Wheels," OR A CLIPPER FLOW, or a GALE FLOW, or a HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.) CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE, Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER, Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE, Or Any Style of CARRIAGE, Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office O. PALMER.

OUR Great Reduction SALE!

As the Holidays are over we sell all our Silk, Satin and Woolen Shirt Waists at greatly reduced prices. We have just received a large line of Men's and Children's Clothing. Our Seta Shoes are known the world over as the best. Try them, they will make your feet glad. We have Shootlandless in either Columbia Fishers or Mueller's Brand. Give us a call.

Respectfully A. KRAUS & SON. One Price Store.

America's BEST Republican Paper. Editorially Fearless. Consistently Republican—Always. News from all parts of the world—Well written, original stories.—Answers to queries on all subjects.—Articles on Health, the Home, new Books, and on work about the Farm and Garden.

The Weekly Inter Ocean.

The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the combined telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively besides daily reports from over 2000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully why it is the BEST on earth.

\$1.00 per Year \$1.00 52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have
Always Bought
Bears the
Signature
of
Dr. J. C. Hatcher.
In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

New York.—Adverse influences in the business world are few in number and are not of sufficient importance to deflect trade from its steady course. One month of the year is already gone, and all that the records have shown, by comparison with the corresponding period in the year, is in the main favorable—more so even than many men of experience had permitted themselves to expect with confidence.

There is no diminution in the demand for iron and steel products, which continues the greatest demand for iron and steel promptly. Assurance of this prosperity is contained in the annual report of the United States Steel Corporation, which says everything indicates that all the facilities of each subsidiary company will be taxed to the utmost to supply the demand for this steel. The report must be true also of the independent companies.

The inability to get orders filled in reasonable time is responsible for more imports of German steel. Inquiries have been made in England by consumers in the United States for pig iron. Production of pig iron in this district is increasing.

The policy adopted by the United States Steel Corporation of avoiding advances in prices is being adhered to substantially in line. Wire and iron products have been raised from 5 cents to 10 cents for pig iron. Production of the nature of a respiration of past prices. The new price is still below last year's quotations, which were made before the various manufacturers were operating in harmony. Pronounced activity continues in the iron and steel industry, and those which turn our railway supplies are the busiest.

After a steady decline and low prices extending over some weeks copper has rebounded. Where a week ago lake copper

Winter Tourist Rates.
The celebrated resorts of the Southwest, Hot Springs, Ark., San Antonio, Tex., El Paso, Galveston and other resorts of the Gulf of Mexico and California, are reached by the Missouri Pacific Ry. at Iron Mountain Route, which offer greatly reduced rates for the season.
For illustrated booklets, rates and further information, address Bissell Wilson, D. P. A., 111 Adams Street, Chicago.

Happier Days.
Meyer—This steak is as tough as so leather.

Miller a shoemaker, with a sigh—"If
if we only had leather like that now
days!"—Lustige Blätter.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for a
case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's
Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo,
We the undersigned have known J. C. Hall
for the last 15 years, and know his medicine per-
fectly reliable in all business transactions and fine
character to carry out any obligation made by
their firm.

West & TRUXAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo,
MAJORS, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo,
Druggists, Toledo, O.

Our business is taken internally, and
directly upon the blood and mucous sur-
faces the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75
cents. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Colorado leads all the States in the

Coughing Leads to Consumption.
Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Wolves will travel sixty miles in night.

Garfield Headache Powders! 4 Powders a
sold for 10c; 1 Powder cures a headache.

To have most delicious, lovely Brown cake
for breakfast, mix only cold water with
Mrs. Austin's famous Pan Cake Flour.

Garfield Headache Powders are especially
adapted to the needs of nervous women.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children:
teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation,
cures whooping cough, croup, hoarseness.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Your Vegetable Compound cured me of womb trouble from which I had been a great sufferer for nearly three years. During that time I was very irregular and would often have intense pain in the small of my back, and blinding headaches and severe cramps. For three months I used **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and aches and pains are as a past memory while health and happiness is my daily experience now. You certainly have one grateful friend in Emporia, and I have praised your Vegetable Compound to a large number of my friends. You have my permission to publish my testimonial in connection with my picture.

Yours sincerely, Miss MARION CUNNINGHAM, Emporia, Kans."

\$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone," and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

raw material is still under the influence of the opposing views regarding the size of the crop. The sales of wool at London will close on Wednesday. Prices here are tolerably firm. Woolen goods are quiet. The market for skins is firm. Large sales of upper leather are reported at fair prices. Hides declined further.

may be a controversy between the operators of the bituminous coal mines and their employees. The former are not prepared to grant that 10 per cent advance in wages asked by the latter. The operators say that while the demand for their product is good the price they get for it is low. The consequences of stringency in the coal industry would be so serious that the peace-makers of the Nation

war revenue taxes is recommended to the ways and means committee of the House, and, it is believed, will pass both branches of Congress, giving relief after July 1 to many business interests.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, 48c to 50c; corn, No. 2, 46c to 47c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$1.50 to \$6.20; hogs, \$3.00 to \$6.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 48c to 50c; corn, No. 1, 50c to 60c; No. 2, 43c to 44c; rye, No. 2, 61c to 62c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$6.25; sheep, \$2.25 to \$4.12; wheat, No. 2, 53c to 50c; corn, No. 1, mixed, 62c to 64c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 46c to 47c; rye, No. 2, 66c to 68c.

Chicago—Cattle, \$1.50 to \$6.00; hogs, \$2.00 to \$6.15; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 56c to 57c; corn, No. 1, yellow, 49c to 51c; oats, No. 2, 44c to 46c; rye, 62c to 67c.

\$0.50.

a pain killer, for I have been a sufferer from rheumatism and kindred complaints at different times during the last twenty years, and have had to take the most powerful rheumatic fever six times during this period. During all of these twenty years I have tried various advertised rheumatic remedies, but none of them gave me any relief, but when I tried St. Jacobs Oil I found quite different results. It eased the pain immediately.

My wife, Mrs. J. C. Seabolt, also has been cured by St. Jacobs Oil which have come under my notice; one of tooth ache, one of faceache, and one of sore throat.

Badly aches and pains all succumb to St. Jacobs Oil.

Branding Seals by Electricity.

The surgeon's electric cautery is

the wire across the surface destroyed the cells so that no more fur can grow there. This destroys the value of the pelt, and this operates to prevent the killing of female seals at sea.

A Strong Statement.
Star, Wis., Feb. 10.—Mr. Samuel S. Hook, one of the most highly respected residents of this neighborhood, has

"Paw," said little Willie Gettit, "give me 10 cents to buy a story book with."
"Ten cents!" shrieked the old gentleman. "Do you think I am Andrew Carnegie?"—*Baltimore American*.

Bad Coughs

"I had a bad cough for six weeks and could find no relief until I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Only one-fourth of the bottle cured me."

L. Hawn, Newington, Ont.

Neglected colds always lead to something serious. They run into chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or consumption.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

I have V. L. Douglas value and price on bottom

BEST IN THE WORLD.

\$3.00 WILD DOUGLAS \$3.50

SHOES UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes placed side by side with the \$1.00 and \$1.50 shoes of other makes, are found to be just as good. They will outwear two pairs of ordinary \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes.

Made of the best leathers, including Patent Corona Kid, Corona Calf, and National Kangaroo. Lasts Corset and Always Ready lasts used.

W. L. Douglas's \$4.00 "Gilt Edge Line" cannot be equalled at any price. Shoes by mail \$5.00 extra. Catalog free.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Don't Accept a Substitute!

"I met three delegates from Kansas yesterday at Didsbury, and took them home with me and took them out in the afternoon and showed them some

of any of the settlers; to-day I am in the center of the settlement. We have thirty-six children that are of school age in our district, and we will have our school district organized next month, when we will proceed to build a school house. The longer we stay here the better we like the country. This is the way with everybody here. They all seem to be satisfied and doing well. I have talked with a great many men here and they told me that they had less than \$20 when they got here, and to-day they have got 160 acres of land, and they have six hundred dollars' worth of stock, and a good many more things. I think this will be a good winter wheat country. One of my neighbors has a small place and it looks fine.

\$2.50 Starts 10:30 AM. Main and Fine Arts at home; large profits, daily returns; particulars for stamp. Mason & Co., 75 La Salle St., Chicago

[illegible]

JOHN A. SALZER

McMILLAN IN GAS AND ENGINEERING

ROADWAYS READY RELIEF

TOWER'S
TRADE MARK  MARK

FISH BRAND
OILED
CLOTHING
BLACK OR YELLOW
WILL KEEP YOU DRY
NOTHING ELSE WILL
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES

CATALOGUES FREE
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.
A.J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS. 50

A WASHING MACHINE FREE

DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER



ROCK!

—something
 —the **“New Year 20th**
 cake, earlier first.
 —overpriced. The fast
 —the U.S. Depart-
 —of 400 samples and
 —it. How do you illustrate,
 —that Oct. 1st should be completely
 —of farmers to
 —to 40 bushels per acre. Price is
 —the alfalfa this spring to sell to
 —it will average **per acre**

—42 bus. per Acre

—the alfalfa, per acre.
 —We have the celebrated Macom
 —per acre.

Z

—bush, producing from 40 to 40 bushels

SEEDS

—Peanut, Beans, Sweet corn and
 —beans. —Gibson says you can seed so

ED CO., LA CROSSE, WISC.

A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

WHY NOT USE THE BEST

**PAUL OPPERMANN'S
GERMAN HOUSEHOLD
DYES** are the best for Home
Use. Their colors last longer,
least labor and best satisfaction.

ASK YOUR DEALER,

22 CONSUMPTION 23

The U. S. Census Report of Catarrh.

COMPILED BY THE GREATEST LIVING AUTHORITY
ON CATARRHAL DISEASES.

Highly favored sections--
2 of 5 deaths from catarrh.

Less favored sections--
9 of 20 deaths from catarrh.

Catarrhal diseases prevail--
19 of 40 deaths from catarrh.

Greatest fatality from catarrh--
5 of 10 deaths from catarrh.

Winter Catarrh.
Catarrh of head,
Catarrh of ear,
Catarrh of eye,
Catarrh of throat,
Catarrh of lungs,
Pneumonia catarrh.

Summer Catarrh.
Catarrh of stomach,
Catarrh of liver,
Catarrh of bowels,
Catarrh of kidneys,
Catarrh of bladder,
Female catarrh.

Winter catarrh prevails most north.
Summer catarrh prevails most south.

The Cause of Most Bodily Ills is Catarrh.

MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD.
Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, late candidate for the Presidency, writes: "I have used your Peruna and I find it an invaluable remedy for cold, catarrh and kindred diseases; also a good tonic for feeble and old people, or those run down and with nerves unstrung. I desire, also, to say

CONGRESSMAN CUMMINGS, OF NEW YORK CITY.
Hon. Amos J. Cummings, of New York, says: "Peruna is good for catarrh. I have tried it and know it. It relieved me immensely on my trip to Cuba, and I always have a bottle in reserve. Since my return I have not suffered from catarrh, but

GENERAL JOE WHEELER.
Major General Joseph Wheeler, commanding the cavalry forces in front of Santiago, and the author of "The Santiago Campaign," in speaking of the great catarrh remedy, Peruna, says: "I join with Senators Sullivan, Roach and McEnery in their good opinion of Peruna. It is recom-

THE BACHELOR.

Behold the bachelor! His hair
That once was brown is gray;
No laughing loved ones claim him
Nor charm his woe away.
He has himself alone to please,
No other's fingers search
The pockets in his clothes, and he's
Never dragged away to church.

"Ah, poor old man!" I hear you say;
"Somewhere the grass grows o'er
Some one to whom his heart today
Turns sadly as of yore."
He merely lingers here as one
Who is a transient guest;
His joys are fled, his work is done,
He longs to be at rest—
He longs to bid the world adieu,
To cross the river where
He is to meet the loved one who
Is waiting for him there."

Ah, well! Perhaps 'tis so;
He may have loved and lost;
His breast may be the haunt of woe,
His soul be tempest-tossed;
But though his heart is buried deep
Below some starting stone
Where some one long has lain asleep,
If he could be alone
For just about an hour or two
With just the one, I'll bet—
He'd fire up and learn to do
Some fancy stepping yet.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

FROM FAR RHINGEN.

The Chinese Legation was the most popular one in the capital. It always put people in a good humor to go into those beautiful rooms and be greeted by the affable minister, with his volleys of questions, and his pretty little wife, who seemed to have stepped out of a fan and never said anything but "How do you do" with the greatest cordiality. No one ever attended their receptions as a matter of duty; indeed something to eat and hurried away. Every one came early, enjoyed the warmth and hospitality of the genial Oriental, and stayed as long as the proprieties would permit.

The crowd was very large, one late winter afternoon, when two young men entered the mansion.

"I don't see why you said I must come this afternoon," growled one of them.

"You haven't seen half the pretty girls in Washington yet, and they'll all be here."

"Where are they?"

"Let's speak to the minister and then we'll find them. For Pitt's sake what's the matter? Sick? See a ghost?"

"No, not a ghost, but something that looks like one. Who is that girl in gray down there—the one with the large black hat?"

"That's Senator Harrington's daughter, but she doesn't look like a ghost. She's the prettiest girl in Washington."

"Will you present me?"

"Hit already." You Germans are impressionable. But say, old man, she's not in your line. You foreigners with titles should be struck with heiresses, not beauties. Miss Harrington's father is the dearest man in the United States, but I don't think he has much inside his reputation and his salary."

"Are you not talking foolishly? I want to meet her."

"Of course you do. I only wanted to warn you."

After that day Washington wondered and gossiped. Several people were present when Jack Roberts presented the German attaché to Miss Harrington, and they told amusing stories. They said that the poor fellow was so impressed that he blushed and stammered and could hardly speak, and that Miss Harrington smiled pleasantly at him, and had not been at all overwhelmed.

After such an auspicious beginning people looked for some interesting things. They found them, for the young man's infatuation grew stronger as the weeks went by.

Everywhere the beautiful Miss Harrington went, the German nobleman followed. At receptions he stood all the evening in her train. At parties he danced with her as often as he could, and the rest of the time held her fan and glared at her other partners. They were often seen riding together over the beautiful roads in Maryland and Virginia. They sat in the Senate gallery through long and tiresome speeches, and did not appear bored by their dullness.

The feminine portion of society was exasperated. Every one admired Gertrude Harrington, but they did not like to see her win such a prize without an effort. The German was young, handsome, very rich, titled and clever, and his absolute and unwavering devotion to the Senator's daughter was provoking. They bore her no malice, however, for she never looked triumphant.

The men respected his judgment and envied him his prospective happiness.

Society expected the announcement daily, but it did not come. Time passed and the waiting ones grew impatient. They could not understand the delay. There was no warning of the nobleman's devotion, and no indications that his ardor was anything but delightful to Miss Harrington. People gossiped more than ever. Some one hinted that Mrs. Harrington sometimes wore a worried look, and Senator Harrington's secretary insinuated to some confidential friends that his employer was developing an outrageous temper.

One evening, toward the close of the session, the baron and Miss Harrington sat alone in the Senator's library.

"Your father told me this morning that you are making your preparations for leaving," said the German.

"Yes, Congress will adjourn in a few days and we shall start West immediately. I thought I had told you."

"You told me nothing of it, Gertrude, why do you like to torment me? Won't you tell me something tonight? The uncertainty is so hard that even a 'no' could not be worse."

"Well, no."

"Do you mean that?"

"No."
"Why did you say it?"
"I want you to say 'yes,' Gertrude, you know how well I love you. You know that you have loved you since I first saw you. You are so accustomed to the devotion of the American men that you cannot understand how a German loves. He loves with a depth and strength which your practical American can never feel."

"The American men love longer. You Germans love well while you love, but you are too fervent and romantic and have a thousand loves in a life. How many frauds did you adore before you met me?"

"Of course a man has some follies in the past—"

"I know a strange romance of an American girl and a German nobleman. Do you want to hear it?"

"I always want to hear everything you say."

"You Germans pay better compliments than the French; they have a more genuine ring. But that doesn't concern my story."

"Once on a time there was an American girl who went to Europe to complete her education. Her father was a public man, and some day she would fill a high position, so she must be fitted for it. She wandered around Europe for some time, but she was not contented. She was an eccentric girl and sometimes did strange things."

"She was passionately fond of the German language and German literature and had studied both. She attended school in Berlin for a while, but that did not satisfy her. She wanted the romance of the German life, the center of their individuality. In fact, she wanted the folk life."

"Far down in Southern Germany on the Danube there is a little village. It is very, very old and it is full of German romance. The American girl went there and lived with a peasant and his wife. She donned her American clothes and wore the dress of the simple Germans of the village. The old peasants loved her, and told their neighbors that she was a niece who had come from the north to live with them."

"She was very happy in Ehingen. She forgot that she was an American girl, and became a German in heart and soul. The big, yellow haired ladies made love to her, and she danced and sang with them and with the pretty frauleins."

"To the village fair, one day, went a young nobleman. He had come to Ehingen to look after some property, and he went to the fair to see the peasants dancing. A girl in a red dress smiled at him over the foam in her glass. He asked who she was and they told him Gerda Heinrich, and she lived with her uncle and aunt in the village. They danced together all the afternoon, and when she went home he walked with her."

"That summer he stayed in the village. All the long days he and Gerda floated on the river or wandered in the forest. In the evening they sat in the shadows of the old manor on the bank of the Danube, and listened to the students who went singing through the town."

"The summer passed and she did not tell him who she was. He still believed her to be a peasant girl. One evening, after it had commenced to grow cool in the moonlight, he told her that he must leave her for a few days. He had been summoned to Berlin, but he would soon return."

"He left her, and in a week came back to tell her good-by forever. He had been appointed attaché of a legation in a distant country. He was ambitious and wanted something besides his inherited wealth and title. This appointment was a great honor, and a stepping stone to still greater ones. He loved Gerda, but a rich German nobleman could not take a peasant wife to foreign courts."

"After he had gone, Gerda realized how hearts can ache. The pain grew so fierce that she could not endure it; she must go back to her home. So she left Ehingen and went to America, to fill the place that was waiting for her in the great capital."

"Nearly two years later, she heard that the fickle lover had proved so good a diplomat that he was to be sent to Washington on an important mission."

"Soon after he reached this country he saw at a reception a girl who startled him, she looked so like a girl he had known. But the other girl was a little peasant who sat by the Danube weeping for a false lover, or lay at the bottom of the blue river, and this one was the daughter of a United States Senator and a member of the American official circle. He was confused when he met her; perhaps he was thinking of a summer in Ehingen."

"He fell in love with the American girl, but the thought never came to him that she and Gerda were the same. He asked her to marry him, but she laughed at him. He asked her again and again, but she only evaded his question, and he loved her more desperately because she tantalized him. She enjoyed his sufferings, and after a winter's amusement of this sort she was ready to end the game."

"She had told her story in German, and when she finished she rose and spoke in her native tongue."

"Now, my friend, that is the end of the romance. You have asked me to marry you and I will do so if you still desire it. Gerda Heinrich loved you, blindly, but Gertrude Harrington does not. She is no longer a German; she is an American, with an American's solid ideas. I will marry you, but only for your wealth and title."

"Gerda, I thank God that reparation can be made! Take the money and the title, and if the love and devotion of my future can atone for—"

"Oh, Wilhelm, I'd marry you if you did not have 'men thaler.'—Waverley Magazine."

Thought-Saving Inventions.

Dr. Henry L. Brunner, head of the department of biology in the Butler University of Indianapolis, predicts that this century will be remarkable for the production of thought-saving inventions. The doctor also says that the man of the future will be without the vernacular apparatus, but with physicians as busy as they are now that can hardly be called a prediction.

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ELECTRIC DIVINATION.

APPARATUS THAT INDICATES COPPER, IRON AND GOLD.

Mapping Out Invisible Veins of Metal From the Surface of the Earth—The Principle Employed is a Simple One.

One of the most ingenious as well as modern applications of electricity to practical use is in the finding of hidden metals in the earth. A number of persons, perhaps have dreamed of this possibility. But Fred H. Brown seems to have worked out the idea more effectively than any one else.

The principle employed is a simple one. The working of the system depends on the fact that metal will conduct electricity better than ordinary dirt or rock. This is frequently illustrated by the return currents of a trolley road. If the route originally provided for them, a properly connected set of rails, fails to serve satisfactorily, the electricity will leak away into the earth, and take the shortest possible course to reach the gas and water pipes there.

Nothing at all novel in the way of instruments is required in this work. It is necessary only to supply a small portable battery, a device like a galvanometer, for measuring the resistance offered to the flow of the current, and two wires terminating in pointed metal rods, which can be thrust into the earth, with an interval of several hundred feet between them, and the resistance carefully observed and recorded. The positions may be marked with surveyor's stakes, for subsequent reference, then both metal rods are pulled up, carried along in the same general direction—say to the southward—and again thrust into the soil, the distance between them being the same as before. After a number of repetitions of this performance, it may be discovered that the recorded readings show considerable differences. If so, the lowest one will indicate the proximity of metal in the ground.

At the outset the operator may have no idea either of the existence of the vein or the direction in which it runs. The former having been revealed, the latter is next investigated. One terminal is inserted at a spot giving a low reading, and the other, carried about in the hand, is swung to and fro slowly, while a sharp watch of the measuring instrument is kept. When a minimum of resistance is observed, the free terminal is stuck into the earth, and the same tactics pursued with the other one. It is asserted that the metal rods are finally found to be "standing directly above the vein." And with proper care it is possible to map out irregularities and ramifications, as well as the principal deposit.

Two trials of this apparatus are mentioned by The Western Electrician. One was in Montana. On either side of the metallic streak the resistance was 54,000 ohms. Immediately over a rich vein of copper it dropped to 56 ohms. The other test was in Michigan, in a place where the percentage of native copper in the rock was only from two and one-half to three and one-half per cent. Here the resistance of the adjacent soil was 15,000 or 20,000 ohms, while over the vein it dropped to 1,000. The latter exploration was conducted in a crude and imperfect fashion. Had it been carried further, perhaps the readings would have fallen to 200 or 300.

Dampness in the earth improves its conductivity, but not to so great an extent as metal. Moisture will perceptibly affect the figures obtained with the electric divining rod, but the expert cannot be deceived. He learns in time to recognize other influences which affect the readings and to distinguish between them and the object in view. Copper and iron, of course, have the highest electrical conductivity, and consequently show very low resistance. But it is possible to find gold, also, by the method here described.

Some notion of the depths at which a metallic deposit lies may be derived from the interval between the two terminals at which the best results are obtained. Thus, if a vein of copper did not come within 200 feet of the surface, and the two pointed rods were placed only 50 feet apart, the current might travel almost straight from one to the other, at a depth of only a few feet. It would encounter less resistance in doing so than in diving 100 feet traversing the copper for 50 more, and then coming up again. Consequently, the rods are so placed that the distance between them is twice as great as that at which the metal is supposed to be from the surface.

The inventor has succeeded in interesting in this apparatus James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway; Mr. Oliver, the head of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company, and a number of other men prominently identified with the mineral interests of the Northwest. They will put it to use in locating unknown deposits in that part of the country.

Chinese Matches.

The men and women employed in the Chinese factories have long hours and poor pay, and they suffer much from the sulphur fumes. The Chinese care little for human life, and almost no precautions are taken to lessen risks. No foreigners are employed, and the heartless native overseers have full sway. There is one redeeming feature, however, of this industry. The matchboxes are largely made at the homes of the factory girls. They go to the factory and receive a certain amount of prepared box materials, "in the flat"—that is, the thin pieces of board and the sanded and the stamped paper covers, which when "assembled" constitute a match box. At their own homes they sit down beside a vat of paste and begin the long day's work of pasting together these parts and placing them in the sun to dry. When several hundred of these are completed they pile them upon a board, lay another board on top of the stack, then tie them tightly with a small rope, and bundling them together, trudge off to the factory. There the boxes are counted, and the number entered in a book against the monthly settlement day.

INDIAN SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Show Remarkable Quickness in Learning to Write Well.

"Speaking of the Indian schools in the West and Northwest," said a bright young woman, who is on the road for a New Orleans house, "I had occasion recently to look into the matter from the standpoint of the outsider, and I was very much impressed by the things I saw in Indian school-rooms. The Indian children are wonderfully bright and wonderfully pretty. And I may remark, parenthetically, that it is one of the curious things about the Indian race that nearly all the children are pretty. Even when they grow into young women and young men they are fairly good-looking. Sometimes they are handsome. But age blurs the picture. Nearly all the aged Indians are unsightly. They seem to grow flabby. They are not well-shapen. The prettier lines are wiped out by the passing years, and the Indians become positively ugly."

But this is not what I was thinking of when I began the subject. I had some very interesting talks with the teachers and learned a few things about education among the Indians that I never knew anything about before. The Indian child, from what I could learn from the teachers, contradicts the scientific principle that children belonging to a primitive race learn much more rapidly than the children of other races. The fact is that they are slow in learning from the information given me. But they learn well. There is, however, one peculiar thing about them, and that is the quickness they show in learning how to write, and how much better they write than the average white child. It is really a marvelous thing. I had occasion to inspect the handwriting of Indian children, and it was a revelation to me. There is, of course, a reason for the talent of the Indian child in this respect. The Indian is clever with his hands. He is dexterous. Indian pottery shows this, and the carved arrows and tomahawks and things of that sort place the Indian on a very high plane when it comes to delicate tracery in things that are made with the hand. Take the baskets that are made by the Indians in the West and Northwest. They are perfect marvels. The white man, with all his boasted talent, cannot equal them, and there are authorities who maintain that primitive peoples have given birth to geometry on account of their peculiar skill in this respect. This is why the Indian child excels in the matter of handwriting. At least this is the only explanation I can offer in regard to the matter, and it seems to be reasonable."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

CODDLING CHILDREN.

Difference of Opinion as to Sending Them to School in Bad Weather.

The New Bedford Standard thinks there is a disposition to coddle the children in the schools by closing the schools during storms. It says:

"So far as much of the modern management of our schools is concerned, the effort seems to be to save the children from any effort, physical or mental, which may in any way be deemed disagreeable. The child must not walk over half a mile because that would tire him; he must not go out in a snow storm, because that would dampen his overcoat; he must not be given this task or that task, because he will be worried thereby; and the paths for his feet and his mind must alike be cleared of every obstacle, so that the road to the temple of knowledge will be delightful at every step."

It is not the school committee, but the parents and natural protectors of children that determine the necessity for closing the schools. It is true that the weather could be so rough that some children would be allowed or compelled to go to school, but whether a session of one session was the rule, sensible parents who care for the health and the future of the youngsters know that it is best to keep them indoors sometimes and not subject them to unnecessary exposure for the sake of one day's schooling.

Fifty per cent. only of children are kept at home on a stormy day by parents who know better than the newspaper writer or even a school teacher what the children can stand with safety. It is worse than foolish to keep the other fifty per cent. to be kept in school as the time is wasted. Then it is quite possible that the children who are in school have wet feet and wet clothing, and ordinary humanity would compel a teacher to send them home for proper change of shoes, stockings and clothing.

As to walking to school some children can stand more than others. We have little trouble on that score in this city on account of the number of school buildings.—Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

Curing the Stammering Habit

A new method of curing the stammering habit is being advocated. It is based upon the alleged fact that stammerers rarely if ever show any impediment of speech when talking in a whisper. What may be called the "whisper cure" is as follows: "For the first ten days the stammering person is not allowed to speak at all. This allows rest for the vocal cords and is the first stage in the cure. After ten solid days of absolute silence the patient is allowed to speak, but only in a whisper. He generally is kept in this second stage for a space of fifteen days, sometimes more, sometimes less, according to the severity of his case. After the whisper period is passed, the patient is allowed gradually to increase the tone of his voice until a conversational one is reached. This is the most critical period of the cure, and the transition from the whisper to the conversational tone must be very gradual. There is certainly one thing to be said for the new cure; it does not cost anything, and any stammerer can try it for himself without calling in a medical adviser. The only objection might be that the preliminary ten days of silence might interfere with the patient's present business. He might, however, try it when on his next vacation.



THE ANGLING BUNNIES.

A party of bunnies.
As brave as could be,
Went fishing, one day,
In the depths of the sea.

Their host, full of fun,
Had provided good cheer;
They had pickles and pie
And good ginger-beer.

But the gamy young fish
Ran off with the hook,
And jerked it so hard,
All strength did forsook.

They soon set their lines;
Each eye was intent.
All watching to see
Which way the luck went.

Still holding his line,
He fell in headlong,
While his friends to the rescue
Came, mighty and strong.

"See, see! there's a bite!"
It's your line, friend Dick.
Now steady my boy,
And pull it in quick!"

"Be sure of the fish!"
Poor Dicky called out.
And soon a fine blue
Was flopping about.

"That eel they sat down,"
As merry as lords,
To the best dish of fish
The deep sea affords.

THE RED-HOT POKER PLANT.

In the north of Cape Colony there stretches for many a weary mile the great tableland of the Karoo, famous for its queer plants and its life-giving air. Here grows the African aloë, an ugly-looking plant save at the time of flowers. Then it affords a brilliant spectacle as it lights up the hillsides in spring (which, in South Africa, corresponds to the English autumn). Its big dull scarlet and orange colored flowers have earned for this aloë the familiar nickname of the "red-hot poker plant."

LIFE OF THE SILK WORM.

The silkworm is the larva of the mulberry-feeding moth, an inconspicuous moth of ashy white wings. The male is not half an inch long, and the female is little longer and stouter. The silkworm is hairless, of an ashen gray or cream color, grows to a length of three to three and a half inches and is slender. Its natural food is the leaves of the mulberry tree. The silk glands or vessels consist of two long sacs running along the sides of the body. When the larva is fully matured and ready to change to the pupa condition, it proceeds to spin its cocoon, in which operation it ejects from both glands at the same time a line or thread about 4,000 yards long, moving its head around in regular order for three days or thereabouts, wrapping itself up completely. The cocoon with the inclosed pupa is egg-shaped, white or yellow in color, an inch to an inch and a half long and half an inch to an inch thick. In two to three weeks after completion of the cocoon, the inclosed insect is ready to escape. It moistens one end of its self-made prison, thereby enabling itself to push aside the fibres and make an opening by which the perfect moth comes forth. The female lays her eggs to the number of 500 or more; and with that, the life cycle of the moth being complete, both sexes soon die.

THE STRANGE KINKAJOU.

A scarce and pretty animal is one of two now kept at the zoo. It belongs to what may be called the sea of "Animal Odd Volumes," creatures which have no relations or "affinities," but stand alone in creation. It comes from the forests of tropical Mexico, Central America and South America. Its native name is the kinkajou, but Azara and the Spaniards called it the honey cat, because of its fondness for robbing the "wild bees' nests. It is also carnivorous and eats birds and probably small mammals, while its point of view is upside down, as it prefers to see life hanging head downward.

The kinkajou's fur is like soft plush. Its color is olive-brown and olive-yellow, and the thick fur covers the tail and all but the palms of its hands and its nose. It has a long tongue, with which it pulls things toward it which it cannot reach with its hands. But its tail and the use it makes of it are the quaintest attributes of the kinkajou. It climbs up and down its own tail, holding on by its hands as a sailor does to a rope. Apparently, also, it is under the impression that its tail does not "join on," for when hanging it carefully holds onto its tail with its hind feet, or hind hands, which are held in the position known as arms akimbo. The kinkajou is about 21 inches long, with a tail even longer. It is most affectionate and demonstratively friendly.—Country Life.

CAPE COLONY'S JUMPING HARES.

A regiment recently returned from the front brought back quite a new pet. It was the jumping hare of Cape Colony. It is rather a strange beast, having no near relations; being a rodent, with the usual rodent teeth, like a hare's or a rat's, but (and this is its curiosity), it is built just like a kangaroo, traveling by a series of bounds. There are several kinds of the latter in South Africa, but only one jumping hare in the world. A full-grown one is about twenty inches long and from the nose to the root of the tail, and the tail is longer still. When its is bounding along, the tail is carried upright like a flag, not trailing behind it. It lives in colonies, in very deep, complex burrows, from which it can often be lured by pouring water down. It is as destructive to crops as a rabbit. Clover, grass and vegetables are bitten down short and devoured, both green and ripe.

The flesh is consequently, very good eating, indeed.

Jumping hares are only seen about in the evening, and prefer to be abroad at night; consequently, as they stay in the burrows by day, they are difficult to shoot. The youths of the Cape enjoy good sport in shooting them by the aid of the light thrown by a bicycle lamp at night. The lamp is carried in the left hand, and the light is reflected by the eyes of the jumping hare; the hares are as bold at night, when man is about as most nocturnal beasts, which know well that we cannot see them. The gun is aimed across the left forearm and the hare potted.—The Golden Penny.

A WONDERFUL PROMENADE.

A promenade inside a watch that is all the while doing its ordinary duty of telling the time is a pleasure in store for visitors to the forthcoming St. Louis exhibition. It is even stated that a small restaurant, with waiters, cooks and the ordinary paraphernalia of such an institution, is to be located inside this monster timepiece.

The watch is already in course of construction. Its dimensions, as quoted by the Chicago News, are, for a time-piece, enormous, the diameter being nearly seventy-five feet and the height more than forty feet.

Tiny staircases will be scattered throughout the watch, and there will be spacious galleries, where visitors may pass and repass with ease. The wheels will be so well protected that no one can suffer injury either to person or clothing.

The watch known as the "balance wheel" will in this monster watch weigh a ton, while the so-called "hair spring" will be considerably thicker than a rolling pin. Approximately two minutes will be consumed by the swings back and forth of the wheel above mentioned. This wheel will be pivoted on two huge agate blocks.

Needless to say, the mainpring of this extraordinary watch will be enormous. Three hundred feet will hardly measure its length, and it is to be made of ten spring steel bands, two inches thick, bound together, as it would be impossible to roll so large a piece.

When finished the watch will lie on its back. It will possess a polished metal case similar to those used for watches of ordinary dimensions.

TELEGRAPHING THE TIME.

"How We Set Our Watches by a Star," is told by W. S. Harwood in St. Nicholas. It is three minutes to 9 o'clock at night. The official in charge of a great observatory, the Goodsell Observatory, Northfield, Minnesota, is preparing to send out the time to the people living in his section of America. For sixty seconds he rattles away on a telegraph-instrument at his desk, spelling out the word "time, time, time;" then he waits an instant. Then he turns to his telegraph key again. Eleven thousands of miles of wire are open to him; he is ruler of them all. Every telegraph instrument in all the vast territory of which the Goodsell Observatory is the center is silent; every operator has taken his hand from his key; throughout the whole length of these thousands of miles there is a striking silence.

The seconds are slowly ticking away. Above the head of the observatory there is a great observatory clock. At precisely two minutes to nine, after the telegraphers all along the miles of wire have been notified and have withdrawn their hands from the keys, the wires are switched into a connection with the very clock itself, and along the eleven thousands of miles there is no sound but the tick, tick, tick of the observatory clock. Every beat of the great arteries of commerce is stopped; every throbbing of the news of all lands going out night by night over these wires from the great heart of the world ceases; even the sad messages of death and suffering, as well as the gay ones that tell of little babies born and young folks married and reunions of friends promised—all these must wait while the great clock on the wall makes itself understood in the language of time and eternity over these many thousands of miles.

Something strangely solemn is in one's thoughts as he stands beside the observatory amid the silent seconds while the clock ticks on. Whoever is listening to the wire along its course, waiting to set his watch, whether he be a railroad employee, or some man in a large jeweler's establishment, where the people go to get their timepieces regulated, knows the system, and knows that there is a sudden pause just before the exact stroke of 9 o'clock—a broken beat in the ticking. Then all carefully note their timepieces as the clock in the observatory ticks the 9 o'clock second. Thus they can tell to the second whether their watches are fast or slow or precisely right.

Attached to the clock is a simple device—a wheel with teeth in it—located behind the second-hand, which breaks the current at each even second. Thus the clock is ticking the time over the whole stretch of wire covering the thousands of miles of territory in the field of this particular observatory.

A Pail Full of Cash.

David Long, a laborer, walked into the Second National Bank, of Danville, Ill., and placed his dinner pail in the teller's window and said he wanted to make a deposit. Then, to the astonishment of the bank officials, he opened the pail and showed that it was full of soiled and crumpled bank notes of an almost forgotten issue. There was a little less than \$1,500 in the pail and every dollar of it was of the war issue of thirty-five years ago and worth 100 cents. The bank retained the greater part of the money, but some of it was in such condition that it had to be sent to Washington to be exchanged. Long, who is about seventy years old, refused to make any explanation of how he came into the possession of the money. Crumpled up in some of the bills were small leather and bits of straw, which gave evidence that the money had at one time been concealed in a bed.—Indianapolis News.

A Paris biscuit manufacturer has hired a brigade of canvassers to parade the streets of the city mounted on gulls.

BRAIN GUIDES THE HANDS.

Scientific Explanation of Why Some People Are Left Handed.

It is a well-known fact, says the London Optician, that the stronger activity of the nerves of the right half of the body (for not only the hand is concerned, but the muscles to a preponderance of the left side of the brain, whose finer development, especially as the seat of the center of speech is a matter of common knowledge.